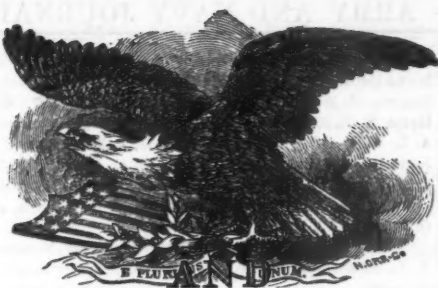


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 1109.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

THE question as to the results which may follow a change of political control at Washington is one that intimately concerns our readers: and while it is not for us to consider it in any partisan spirit, neither should it be ignored, in deference to that colorless indifference to facts which with some assumes the place of judicial impartiality. For a quarter of a century, or, speaking more exactly, for twenty-four years now, the Republican party, which came into power with Abraham Lincoln, has had complete, or almost complete, control of the Federal Government. The executive departments and the federal offices have been theirs, and if they have not all this time had entire control of Congress theirs has been the dominating influence during this period in shaping our national policy. The most a Democratic House has undertaken has been to control, in a measure, the expenditure of public money. This is now so far changed that the Democrats come into possession on the 4th of next March of the executive branch of the Government and continue in control of the Lower House of Congress, to which the executive departments look for the sinews of war.

So far as the military services are concerned, this union of interest between the House of Representatives and the President is unquestionably of advantage. A Democratic House cannot be expected to object to appropriation bills because the expenditure they provide for may be used to the advantage of a Democratic Administration. That they have objected to such appropriations because their political opponents might reap some partisan advantage from them, the Services have grievous reason to know. True, a Republican Senate has a possible veto upon appropriation bills, but this is not likely to be exercised to an embarrassing extent. Hence, in our judgment, the outlook for a just consideration of our military necessities is, on the whole, more favorable than it has been for years.

The claim of superior economy in the expenditure of public moneys, which the successful party has made one of its watchwords, need not disturb us. Economy in the pauper and economy in the prince do not necessarily mean the same thing. With the one it may indicate a necessary curtailment of expenditure which, in the case of the other, would be meanness and not economy. Economy we all favor, but it is the economy which has a wise regard for our regal position our regal necessities, and our regal possibilities. Not a dollar of public money should be dishonestly expended; not a dollar injudiciously expended, or expended in deference to some personal or class interest, or to some real or supposed partisan necessity. The division of Government control between the two great parties into which the country is divided is at least a partial protection against the last abuse.

With a Democratic President, therefore, we hope for more liberal appropriations from a Democratic House for upbuilding our Army and Navy. Certainly what was said by one of the leaders of that Democratic House, Mr. S. S. Cox, in his speech at the dinner of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, is full of encouragement for the Navy, because of the liberal spirit towards them which it displays, Mr. Cox's toast being "The Navy—Guardian of Commerce"; the witty Congressman told the assembled merchants that "commerce means cotton, corn and cattle, and that the Navy means courage, caliber and cannon. We cannot separate the two, one depends upon the other, but commerce is the more dependent of the two as it looks to the Navy for protection." Proceeding, Mr. Cox said: "I don't care if our Navy at the present day consists of only one ship; we may have a large one in the future. A friend of mine from Tennessee once informed me that our Navy

ought to consist of two logs tied together and surmounted by the American flag. I am not of this opinion. We should have a navy that could compete with the navies of the world."

"Think of the extent of our sea coast, of our rivers and our gulf, and all unprotected. We can't go forth as David, the son of Jesse, did with his sling to do battle against the Goliaths of the seas. We have a Tallapoosa which goes down when it is struck as if hit by some slugger from Maine. She is now laid up for repairs and my constituents are trying to clean her. As Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs I ought to know something about our Navy. It consists of thirty-one ships. There are in commission 1,562 officers, or one officer to five men. There are enough officers in our service to man seventy English men of war, and of what kind are our ships? There is too much dead wood in our Navy. We will have to either cut down the roster of officers or increase the number of ships in our Navy. We have a top-heavy Navy, and something should be done to remedy the evil. Secretary Chandler told our committee that there were but thirty ships in the Navy and 1,700 officers. None of our ships are of modern make, nor are our guns of modern construction. Is not this a pitiable condition for a country such as Mr. Evarts has described?" He said further:

What do we need? As I told Mr. Calkins in the House, we need several ironclads and long reaching guns. Several rams are in course of construction—I do not refer to agricultural rams. We must have a Navy that will compete with those of other nations. There has been a wonderful revolution in matters of this kind of late years. The Merrimack and Monitor revolutionized naval architecture. We have spent millions upon our Navy, yet have nothing to show that will compete with the navy of the smallest of powers. Not only the nations of Europe, but even Brazil and Chili, are above us in that respect. It may be that mechanical ingenuity will reach such a point as to make an end of fighting, and that we are close upon the year of mildness, mechanism and millennium. But, in the meantime, Russia has her torpedo fleet, Austria her well-equipped navy, France and Italy their ironclads and torpedoes, and England a combination of all these; yet if any other nation were to combine with France in a war upon England, the latter would be overwhelmed. These nations have given money without stint for the best results of science, and we can get the use of all these advantages and improvements. New York will rule the world if you give her power to go forth upon the sea backed by the strong arm of a Navy such as this country should possess. But there are other elements which should not be disregarded. We have in our country most remarkable forces of emigration. We have land so rich that tickled by a hoe it laughs. We have superlative educational advantages. We have an overflowing treasury. [Laughter.] And we have a policy, laid down by Washington, against entering upon war with other nations. Our only war can be one of self-defence. In such a war cowards become brave. But we cannot trust stone forts, or, in case of war, depend entirely upon the assistance of Divine Providence. We must have ships and guns with which to arm them. We must have freedom to buy or sell where we please.

In the speech of Mr. Evarts upon the same occasion, and to which Mr. Cox alludes, we have some philosophical reflections upon the influence that war, and thus the Army and Navy, have had upon our national development. Mr. Evarts showed how much the quarrels of other nations have helped us, and said: "It seems inseparable from the great progress of our race that wars should have been great influences, great stages in its progress." France helped us to our independence to cripple Great Britain; she took Louisiana by cession from Spain, who could not hold it against England, and she herself sold it to us for a similar reason; as Russia did Alaska later on, though Mr. Evarts did not say this. "Our first war in 1812 was to establish the great principle that the United States was no longer colonial to Europe in any sense, and that we were not to be drawn into wars there by the Orders in Council of England, or by the decrees of the Emperor Napoleon; that we were not to be enslaved in our commerce nor in our seamen; and we fought that we might be suffered to be kept out of European warfare for the future and we were. Texas annexed, and the war growing out of it agitating this great nation of ours in the contending interests between free and slave labor, and the extension, nevertheless, ended in carrying our bounds to the Pacific Ocean, and from that time forward whatever might have been the particular incentives which stimulated that ambition, or the particular conservatism that resisted it, all find at last that the great transaction was the enlargement of the boundaries of this great Republic. Its affairs were to be committed

to it. And though this great struggle was deemed a war to extend slavery, the final result shows that it was an extension of the United States, and there was to be no slavery in the new or in the old part of the United States. And thus it is that men in their notions, as in their own persons, seem sometimes to be driven by the Furies, sometimes by the Fates; and sometimes led by the gentle, open guidance of, kind Providence; yet when the recess is large enough to look back upon, Divine Providence is the energy of all and at all times."

In concluding, Mr. Evarts said: "And, gentlemen, these great wars, seemingly not altogether intelligible at the time, have produced this vast result: our territory is united and indissoluble, our nation is united and indissoluble. Yet, when I give the toast 'A United Territory and a United Nation,' let me add to it this but neither of these is invincible unless there be a unity in the sober thought and manhood of the people all over the country—a unity of heart and mind in the love of this great land."

If this is the spirit that shall animate both of our great national parties—and we believe it will be—we have nothing to fear as patriots from the triumph of either, and it is as patriots, and not as partisans, that we are constrained to speak here. No man, no body of men, whose history is identified with our recent great struggle for national integrity, can view without concern the possible control of any section or any party that may be supposed to represent ideas antagonistic to the freedom we have bought with such great price. Those who have any apprehension on this score, born of an experience that is not to be forgotten by this generation, should remember that the triumph of twenty years ago was a national and not a sectional one, and that it has not secured a mere sectional advantage, but in its far-reaching results has united all sections in the common bond of a new national sentiment. The ascendancy of any party which does not consider this fact is destined to be short-lived, for it is, and must continue to be, the dominant factor in our politics.

ANOTHER list containing the names of fourteen candidates for appointment as past quartermaster sergeants, who have successfully passed regimental boards, was sent to the Secretary of War this week by Quartermaster General Holabird with favorable recommendations. This makes thirty-four in all that have been sent to the War Department by General Holabird, eight of whom have been appointed, but not yet assigned to posts. The remaining twenty-six will be appointed as soon as Secretary Lincoln can give the proper attention. Work upon his annual report and the rush of other business are the causes of delay. Proceedings of boards in other cases are coming in, and in another week another list of names will be forwarded by General Holabird.

AN officer of the 2d Artillery says: "Referring to the changes of artillery regiments, will you please state in your columns the fact that there is not an officer in the 2d Artillery who has ever served with that regiment in New England or New York Harbor, and with the exception on one light battery, now at the Leavenworth school, and one battery that was stationed at Oswego a short tour and service during the strikes, not one officer of the regiment has ever served with it north of Mason's and Dixon's line. (On the Atlantic coast of course is meant.) Since '73 this regiment has garrisoned every post now occupied by artillery in the South, except those in Florida and Mount Vernon Barracks, and has garrisoned several posts in Texas to boot. So of course it is not the 2d Artillery that should go south."

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Perry, of the British army, arrived in New York, early in the week, on the *Aurania*.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected home from Europe this week, and will likely join at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

LIEUT. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cavalry, registered at the Sturtevant House early in the week.

ASST. SURG.-GEN. Glover Perin, U. S. A., was the recipient of warm congratulations on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday, Monday, Nov. 17.

Mrs. Miles, with her son and daughter, have come East with the General, and will visit friends during the winter.

Mr. John A. Logan, Jr., lately resigned from West Point, registered in New York early in the week.

LIEUT. R. W. Young, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Governor's Island, arrived in Washington early in the week and reported to Gen. Drum for special service in connection with the Swaim trial.

ASST. SURG. C. M. Gandy, U. S. A., and bride have joined at Fort Brady, Michigan.

Mrs. Morrison bade good-bye to friends in Minneapolis a few days ago and started to join her husband, Capt. John T. Morrison, 10th U. S. Cavalry, at Fort Davis, Texas.

SURG.-GEN. Robert Murray, U. S. A., paid a visit to Baltimore a few days ago, registering at Barnum's.

SURG. Basil Norris, U. S. A., was due in San Francisco this week for duty on Gen. Pope's staff. He made a short stay at Omaha while en route and visited old friends there.

LIEUT. E. S. Dudley, 2d U. S. Artillery, is busy closing up his business at Newport Barracks, Ky., and will start in a few days for Lincoln to enter upon his new duties at the University of the State of Nebraska.

CAPT. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from an official trip to Washington to consult with Quartermaster-General Holabird.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL W. B. Rochester, U. S. A., in an obituary notice, dated Nov. 10, 1884, pays a high tribute of admiration to the late Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. A., saying: "He was conscientious and zealous in the discharge of every duty; of studious habits, sterling integrity and high honor, a pure and devout Christian, a warm and generous friend, of inflexible firmness of purpose and resolute and untiring perseverance. His career is worthy the emulation of all."

LIEUT. O. L. Long, A. D. C., has accompanied Gen. Miles to Washington, D. C.

LIEUT.-COL. J. M. Moore, deputy quartermaster general, U. S. A., has qualified as a marksman in the Department of Dakota.

MAJOR John Green, 1st U. S. Cavalry, reached his fifty-ninth birthday on Thursday of this week, Nov. 20.

SURG. G. R. Brush, U. S. N., registered at the Hotel Dam, New York, the latter part of last week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Edwin White, U. S. N., visited Philadelphia early in the week, registering at the St. George Hotel.

LIEUTENANT R. M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Infantry, is visiting his parents at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Mrs. Clendenin, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Clendenin, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Whipple Barracks, is an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance. The *Arizona Miner*, speaking of this, says: "The untiring and unflinching spirit displayed by Mrs. Clendenin in her fight for the maintenance and advancement of temperance principles, cannot but be admired and respected by all."

CAPTAIN G. K. Sanderson, U. S. A., at last accounts was at Macon, Ga.

LIEUTENANT J. E. Runcie, 1st U. S. Artillery, has joined at Fort Canby, Washington Territory.

THE marriage of Captain G. F. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss Evelyn Elderkin, daughter of Major Elderkin, was to take place at Vancouver, W. T., on Thursday of this week.

MAJOR Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

ADMIRAL Lyons, of the British Navy, was a guest at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, this week. He sailed subsequently for England.

LIEUTENANT A. M. Raphael, U. S. A., is spending the winter at San Antonio, Texas.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. F. Townsend, 11th U. S. Inf., absent on leave, has been stopping at 113 East 14th Street, New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. H. Weber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., goes from Fort Myer, Va., to St. Louis, Mo.

LIEUTENANT R. B. Watkins, Signal Corps, has returned to Prescott from an official tour to Signal stations in Arizona.

CAPTAIN G. M. Randall, 23d U. S. Infantry, is commanding the post of Fort Wayne, Michigan, during the absence of Colonel Black in Washington.

MAJ. A. S. Kimball, U. S. A., has left Vancouver Barracks, W. T., on a month's leave, Captain W. S. Patten attending to Quartermaster's matters at General Miles's headquarters until he returns.

LIEUTENANT C. P. Miller, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Preble, Maine, this week from a month's leave.

CAPT. C. S. Jolley, 7th Cav., recently granted a six months leave with permission to go abroad, arrived in New York early in the week to sail thence to Europe.

LIEUT. J. A. Lockwood, U. S. A., was in Minneapolis a few days ago with quarters at the Nicollet.

CAPT. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., rejoined at Omaha early in the week from a brief trip Eastward.

AMONG those who have recently qualified as sharpshooters in the Department of Dakota are Captains C. S. Hiley, M. Moylan, G. W. H. Stouch, E. Butler, C. A. Wikoff, W. T. Hartz, E. R. Kellogg and M. L. Courtney, and Lieutenants A. L. Mills, G. B. Backus, J. Hale, J. P. Thompson, C. W. Kennedy, O. Bundy, W. Gerlach, W. C. Bartlett, G. Bell, Jr., W. H. Chalfield, P. M. B. Travis, W. O. Cory, B. C. Welsh, C. Sage, J. H. Duval, W. T. Wood, W. S. Scott, J. C. Ord and C. C. Tear.

CAPT. George F. Price, 5th U. S. Cav., left Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday last to join his Troop at Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

CAPT. G. A. Goodale, 23d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Mackinac, registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, last Saturday, and afterwards left for St. Louis, Mo., to conduct recruits thence to New Mexico.

LIEUT. W. E. Kingsbury, 11th U. S. Inf., on sick leave, is at Norwich, Conn.

COL. Hatch having resumed immediate command at Fort Riley, Kan., Lieut. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav., has left there to take command of Fort Hays.

CAPT. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., after a long tour of duty at Frankford Arsenal, goes soon to the Arsenal at West Troy. Philadelphia will part with him with regret.

CHAPLAIN O. E. Herrick, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at Chicago, Ill.

ASST. SURG. Valery Havard, U. S. A., at present temporarily on duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will make a trip abroad as soon as a medical successor at that Fort has been designated.

CAPT. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf., was expected at Camp Poplar River, M. T., this week, on promotion, to take command of his company.

COL. R. I. Dodge, 11th Inf., expects to spend the Christmas holidays in the East.

ASST. SURG. J. L. Phillips, U. S. A., and bride, have joined at Fort Keogh, Montana, and been warmly welcomed to the hospitalities of that garrison.

THE veteran Rear Admiral George R. Preble, U. S. N., visited New York, this week, making his headquarters at the Rossmore.

CAPT. J. P. Story, and Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Warren, Mass., were visitors to Fort Preble, Me., this week, on Court-martial service.

CAPT. C. A. Allgood, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from a fortnight's vacation.

LIEUT. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., in addition to his duties as Adjutant General for General E. A. Carr, the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, has charge of the Cavalry recruiting rendezvous at 821 Pine street.

THE Academy News, Orchard Lake, Mich., says: "Lt. F. S. Strong, U. S. A., has entered with spirit and efficiency upon his work as commandant. Following such an accomplished and popular officer as Lieut. Schroeder, it required no ordinary ability to fill the place with credit; but the Lieutenant is equal to the occasion, and this branch of the service is progressing most satisfactorily."

THE dismissal of Capt. C. D. Beyer, 9th U. S. Cav., gives 1st Lieutenant Gustavus Valois, of that regiment, his Troop, and 2d Lieutenant M. D. Parker, a 1st Lieutenant. Capt. Valois had been over twelve years a 1st Lieutenant, and stood nearly at the head on the lineal list of 1st Lieutenants of Cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune says:

One of the most successful New Yorkers in foreign parts is Mr. Hotchkiss, the owner of the Congress Spring or its controlling stock. He has invented both guns and explosive shells, and at the close of our war he went to Paris and established a foundry there, and he has great orders from the French Government, and his projectiles are being used against the Chinese. The public has recently noticed that the Empire Spring of Saratoga has been sold for a respectable sum of money, and the Congress Spring now stands upon its own merits. This proceeding was a good one, because the Congress Spring has hardly a rival in the world for mild yet efficient cathartic properties and soothing taste. The Empire Spring, it is alleged, was waited for several years artificially through a desire to strengthen its saline powers. No such assistance has ever been given to the Congress water, nor have its rivals ever so asserted, but they were able as long as the Empire Spring was associated with the Congress Spring in the same partnership to cast the imputation of salting the Empire water upon the Congress water. The general use of these natural waters has hardly kept up to the former ratio since everything professing to be a natural water from Europe comes in free. Nearly all the foreign waters are tampered with, and this is especially the case with the bitter waters, while the German carbonated waters are almost invariably treated and charged. The artificial waters made in the United States by the proper chemists are more wholesome, fresher, and in better proportion than any of these European spring waters. The freight on parcels of this kind is next to nothing, and the chances to make a living in Germany are so scant that there is a premium upon selling anything from a sausage to a pickled mineral water.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC has sworn off from duelling. He probably intends to substitute walking as an exercise; but he will not find pedestrianism as conducive to longevity as French duelling. While walking he may fall into a coal-hole, or a brick may tumble from a chimney and fracture his skull.—*Norristown Herald*.

REAR Admiral Roger N. Stembel, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe, early in the week, and took temporary quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MAJOR Amos Stickney, and Capt. C. B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were with the Mississippi River Commission, this week, and went down the Atchafalaya for the purpose of getting data for an appropriation to be asked for at the next Congress for work and improvements to be done on the west stream.

THE Apache *Rocket* says: "The case of Chas. Mahle v. Major Van Vleet, U. S. A., and Robt. E. Grierson, charged with trespassing on the former's lands, has been tried and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendants. Mr. Mahle claimed one thousand dollars' damage."

LOUISVILLE *Courier-Journal*: "It is understood that President Cleveland will make Dr. Burchard chaplain of the Tallapoosa."

LIEUT. Greely, who is now in Washington, is beginning to look as he did before he started on his ill-fated voyage. He says he is yet weak, but in other respects is well. "I found my memory was impaired," he continued. "When I got among old acquaintances, men whom I could recognize one day and call by name, I could not name upon meeting them the next day. That trouble has been overcome."

CAPTAIN Adam Badeau, U. S. A., retired, formerly Consul-General at London and recently Consul-General at Havana, against whom the Government has a claim for about \$12,000 on account of notarial fees alleged to have been illegally returned, has applied to the Treasury Department to have the case referred to the Court of Claims for arbitration. The Secretary of the Treasury has declined the application on the ground that the law applicable to the reference of cases to that court by the Executive Departments refers to claims against the Government, and does not apply to cases where the Government has a claim against an individual. The case is now in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury, with instructions from the First Comptroller to institute proceedings to recover the amount in dispute, and a suit will accordingly be brought against his bondsmen.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "The little chambers of the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, some thousands in number, have become libraries, especially rich in all sorts of books relating to the War of the Rebellion. There has consequently been an advance in the price of many books of this sort. These Posts extend from the far Eastern portions of Canada to the Sandwich Islands. A general fraternization of Democratic and Republican veterans is noticeable and the portion of their lives they take most pride and comfort in is that which they spent in the field in defence of the country."

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "The friends of Secretary Chandler feel every confidence that he will be chosen by the Legislature just elected in New Hampshire to succeed Senator H. Blair in the Senate of the United States for the six years following the 4th of next March. It is expected that there will be several candidates for the position, including Senator Blair and ex-Senator Rollins, but friends of Secretary Chandler, who have just arrived here from New Hampshire, say that the sentiment of the members of the Legislature points unmistakably to his selection. It would not occasion very great surprise here if the next Senate should contain among its members three gentlemen who have been prominently before the country during the past three years—Chester A. Arthur from New York, H. M. Teller from Colorado, and Wm. E. Chandler from New Hampshire."

PASSED Assistant Engineer Robert Galt, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14, and went on duty at the Navy yard the following day.

THE junior officers of the *Tennessee*, *Savannah*, *Alliance* and *Yantic* gave a reception at the Brooklyn Navy yard on Thursday afternoon of this week. The occasion was a most enjoyable one and was largely attended by many officers and ladies from the forts in the harbor.

CAPT. J. H. Dillonback, 1st U. S. Art., gave an opera party, Nov. 8, at the Bush street Theatre, San Francisco, in honor of Miss Yeatman of St. Louis. Those invited were Mrs. Lieutenant Robert Emmet, who chaperoned the party, Miss Theresa McAllister, Miss Meta McAllister, Capt. Russell, and Lieuts. Bailey and Emmet.

CAPT. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cav., under recent promotion goes from Fort Keogh to Fort Assiniboine.

MAJOR Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., commanding the Kennebec Arsenal, was married in Augusta, Maine, November 13, to Miss Anna Lally of that city. The ceremony was performed in St. Mark's Church and was largely attended by friends of both parties.

COMMANDER W. H. Whiting and Lieutenant E. K. Moore, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., a few days ago on a few weeks' leave.

COL. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., was at Fort Riley, Kansas, this week, acting as counsel for Captain J. A. Olmstead, 9th Cav.

CHIEF Engineer Thom Williamson, U. S. N., delayed his departure from Norfolk, Va., until Tuesday of this week.

MAJOR R. P. Hughes, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, from an official trip to Forts Keogh and Meade.

MAJOR James Gillies, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, visited New York this week, and is stopping at Staten Island.

GENERAL S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, in the early part of the week.

LIEUTENANT S. E. Sparrow, 21st U. S. Infantry, and bride, whose marriage at Fort Sidney, Neb., we reported a few weeks ago, will spend the winter in the East.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. O. Owen, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Spokane, Washington Territory.

THE American Geographical Society held a special meeting on Friday evening of this week at Chickering Hall, New York, where a reception was given to Lieutenant A. W. Greely and his surviving companions of the Arctic expedition. Lieut. Emory, who was present, relinquished command of the *Bear* on Thursday morning.

THE Society of 1883, which was organized last year for the purpose of perpetuating the observance of the anniversary of Evacuation Day, will banquet at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Tuesday next, November 25. The stewards for the present year are: Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., George H. Pell, Gouverneur Morris, James M. Varnum, and Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN J. A. Sladen, U. S. A., of General Howard's staff, was at Fort Laramie, Wyo., this week, on Court-martial service.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "Mr. J. T. Anderson, one of the young men recently examined at Fortress Monroe and appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 16th Infantry, is a graduate of the Ohio State University of the class of 1881. He was during his last year at that college senior cadet officer and Major of the Battalion of Cadets, under 1st Lieutenant George Ruhlen, 17th Infantry, having reached this position after nearly three years previous service in all the intervening grades of cadet rank, including one term as Adjutant of the Battalion. Lieutenant Anderson is a young man of fine physique and good parts, and by reason of his service and training in the military department of the Ohio State University, he enters upon his new duties in the Army with many advantages over the generality of those appointed from civil life."

THE Washington Sunday Herald says: "The case of Lieutenant-Commander R. E. Impey, of the Navy, for promotion, has been settled, or at least by the Examining Board. While on a foreign station he was promoted subject to examination, and upon his return was found deficient in seamanship and navigation, but otherwise qualified. Secretary Chandler gave him a re-examination, and the Board now report him as qualified professionally, but cannot recommend him for promotion on account of the interrogatories received from officers with whom he sailed. As these same interrogatories were at hand at the first examination of this officer, it seems somewhat inconsistent that the Board could recommend him then as mentally, morally, and physically qualified, and do the same now, adding professionally, and yet do not recommend him for promotion. The case is exciting considerable talk in naval circles, and the final verdict will be awaited with interest."

THE danger of giving New Mexican whiskey to Indians is exemplified by a recent case at Coolidge, in that Territory, where a soldier of the 13th Infantry administered a quantity to some Navajo Indians, who, thereupon, killed another soldier and raised "Cain" generally. The beneficent donor of the whiskey is now languishing in the Military Prison.

A MONUMENT to the famous Kit Carson is to be unveiled at Santa Fe, the latter part of November, with due ceremony.

O. D.—"What are you doing in this room after call to quarters, sir?" Cadet—"I am on the sick list, and excused from all duty, sir. It's my duty to be in my own room, but I'm excused, you know."

A Star reporter asked Secretary Lincoln his opinion of the election. "I have no opinion to express," was the reply. "I have just been down street to buy a new hat. Nobody bought it for me. I paid for it myself."—Washington Star.

THE author of the Broadway Note Book, in the New York Tribune, says: "Probably the best managed Bureau or Department in our city government is that for the collection of taxes, presided over by Gen. Martin L. McMahon. At a recent investigation of the city government prompt and distinguished exception was made to the management of this department while nearly all the others were condemned. The Deputy-Receiver, who bears an old Dutch name, has been in office thirty years and is still a youthful looking man. He has seen the political revolutions in this city since Fillmore's day. His salary is only \$2,500 a year, and the Commissioner's is only \$1,000 a year. The latter was solicited to take this office by Andrew H. Green when the salary was \$10,000. Failing to coincide with the Tilden programme at all points, Gen. McMahon was spitefully cut down till his office now yields him a bare support. For this salary he takes in something like \$35,000,000 every year. During the month of October \$17,000,000 were collected. The money came in generally at the rate of about \$600,000 for a working day. I doubt if any of the Departments at Washington are better managed than this. The system has within a few years been remodelled, and is now next to perfect. There are small checks in some cases as low as three cents for drawbacks due to taxpayers, and in every case these are enveloped and classified, and can be claimed after years." Gen. McMahon, who served on the staff of Gen. John Sedgwick during the war, is a gentleman well known to the Army, in which he has many friends.

THE San Francisco Report of Nov. 8 says: Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall is coming to Mare Island. Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., has arrived from Santa Fe, New Mexico, accompanied by his chief clerk, E. A. Stroud, and is on route to Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory. Besides his record as an efficient and brave officer, Captain Woodruff deserves the compliment conveyed in the statement that he is one of the most popular gentlemen ever stationed in New Mexico. Capt. John A. Darling and Lieut. I. T. Webster left for Portland on Wednesday with recruits.

MA. William Vincent Wither, a son of Major J. B. Wither, U. S. A., was married at Oakland, Cal., Nov. 7, to Miss Helen F. Blake, daughter of Mr. Francis Blake, of that city, and a member of the firm of Blake, Towne and Co., New York City. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents, and though a quiet one was a most splendid affair. The presents were numerous and costly. The married couple will settle in Modoc County, Cal., where Mr. Wither has a large cattle ranch.

LIEUT. J. W. Martin, 4th Cavalry, has returned to St. Louis from a trip to San Francisco.

CAPT. W. B. Poase, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately East to see his wife and children off to Europe, has joined his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

LIEUT. T. M. Defrees, 5th U. S. Infantry, passed through St. Paul early in the week on his return to Fort Ouster from leave. He is fast recovering strength in his right arm, which he broke some little time ago.

GEN. S. V. Benét, U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance, spent most of the week in New York City and vicinity.

THE Sons of the Revolution expect to have their anniversary dinner Dec. 4, in New York City.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, writes: "We are having a very prosperous year, with nearly 100 cadets in attendance, among them Harry Kinsbury, the oldest son of the late Lieut. Kinsbury, of Arctic fame, Cadet Morton, son of Major Morton, 9th Infantry, and Cadet Sweitzer, son of Col. Sweitzer, 8th Cavalry. Cadet Kinsbury is preparing for the examination at Annapolis next June, he having received his appointment to the Naval Academy from President Arthur."

THE late Mrs. Cullum, by her will dated April 5, 1884, filed this week, leaves to the New York Cancer Hospital her interest in the Vandenhoeck property in the 12th Ward, and in what is known as the 21 street property in San Francisco. All the property which she received from her first husband, General Henry W. Halleck, U. S. A., or from her son, the late Henry W. Halleck, Mrs. Cullum bequeaths to General Halleck's "best friend, my husband, General G. W. Cullum, U. S. A.," together with the rest of her estate in San Francisco, the Halleck farm in Oneida county, her Newport, R. I., property, her farm at Littleton, N. C., the personal estate in her house and her lot in Greenwood Cemetery. To her sister, Mary E. H. Peabody, Mrs. Cullum gives her jewelry, etc., her one-ninth interest in the Hamilton Building at Broadway and Barclay street, New York, and the residue of her real and personal property. The executors are General Cullum, ex-Judge Charles A. P. Peabody, George W. Grandis, and Randolph Hurry.

MRS. JESSE PUTNAM, whose husband was a nephew of General Israel Putnam, celebrated her one hundredth birthday in Danvers, Mass., a few days ago.

A COMMITTEE, of which Admiral Le Roy, U. S. N., is a member, has been appointed to make arrangements for the celebration on March 27, 1885, of the anniversary of Ponce de Leon's first attempt to effect a settlement in Florida, over 370 years ago, and at the same time commemorate the founding of St. Augustine by Menéndez in 1565.

CAPT. THOMAS WILHELM, 8th Infantry, of Fort Bidwell, Cal., is expected East soon, to spend a two months' leave.

LIEUTS. LANG and LYONS, of the British Navy, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday on the Umbris.

CHIEF Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., was in New York this week, and attended the first regular meeting of the New York State Medical Association. Medical Director George Peck, U. S. N., also attended the meeting.

LIEUT. GUY HOWARD, A. D. C., had charge of the A. G. O. at the Headquarters Department of the Plate this week, Adjutant General J. H. Taylor being on the sick list.

SURGEON C. E. GODDARD, U. S. A., lately of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week, on his way to Fort Yates, Dakota.

LIEUT. H. J. HUNT, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hunt are at Colorado Springs, Col. The health of the former is improving.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN attended the opening of the first National Convention of Cattle Men at St. Louis on Monday of this week, and in response to a call made a brief speech, in the course of which he said: "I used to regret to see the buffalo, elk and antelope disappearing from the plains, and to see in their stead a race of scrawny, long horn Texas cattle. I can now see, however, it was a decree of nature, and that you gentlemen have reared a race of twenty millions of fine breeding cattle which supply the world with meat." An amusing feature of the convention was a cow boy band of twenty men from Fort Dodge, Kansas, in full frontier costume. The leader wielded in place of a baton, a silver mounted pistol nearly a foot long.

MAX MAAS, formerly of the 36th U. S. Inf., and 4th Art., and now of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., writes us concerning the statement which appeared in the JOURNAL of November 8, in regard to the death, in 1863, of Lieutenant W. W. Bell, 18th U. S. Inf. He says: "I wish to contradict Mr. Kelley, or anyone who may have told him that the shooting occurred near Wyoming City. There is no such city at all near where Lieutenant Bell was killed. It should have been Laramie City. I was myself stationed at old Fort Saunders at the time and his body was brought to the Fort. I had known him well before that. The body lay in state at Saunders for some time before it was sent to Fort D. A. Russell for interment. Colonel John Gibbon was commanding at Saunders at the time."

THE St. Paul Day says: "Sitting Bull, the old-man-not-afraid-to-charge-a-dollar-for-his-autograph, worked the aboriginal worshipping cranks of the East for all they are worth on his signature. At one place, in one evening, he sold 112 autographs, and nothing but threatened penmanship stayed his grasping hand. He has now returned to Standing Rock with at least \$1,000, receipts from the autograph fund alone. He can now buy a herd of horned cattle, a harem, and as many caddies of Southern tobacco as his voracious and unappeasable appetite for the noxious weed may dictate. The red man will recuperate and soon be ready to turn the Eastern pocket wrong side out."

LIEUT. E. GRIFFITH, 13th Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Wingate, N. M., and Adjutant Casey, 22d Inf., at Fort Lewis, Col.

MAJ. J. A. WILCOX, 8th U. S. Cav., who lately returned to duty at Fort Clark, Texas, received a hearty welcome from his many friends there.

THE addition of Captains Montgomery, Kramer and Swigert, and Lieutenants Jones, Sibley and Smith, of the Cavalry arm, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will restore to that post some of its old time liveliness.

NAVAL Constructor F. L. Fernald, U. S. N., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

THE city authorities of Philadelphia are taking active steps to secure the retention of Colonel W. H. Ludlow, U. S. A., at the head of the Water Department of that city.

THE Morning Star, published at the Indian Training School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., comes to us this week, enlarged to double its usual size; which is abundant evidence that the good work of tuition under Captain R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., is going bravely on.

THE remains of the great South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun, were disinterred, a few days ago at Charleston, S. C., and removed to a handsome sarcophagus provided by the Legislature of that State.

THE late Edward M. Fry, of San Francisco, has bequeathed his property to Miss Sarah Fry, James B. Fry, William M. Fry, Mrs. Julia Ware and Theodore J. Hay.

COMMODORE M. Y. McCauley, U. S. Navy, assumed command of the Navy yard, at League Island, Penn., on Thursday.

A BRONZE equestrian statue of Paul Revere is to be erected in Copley Square, Boston.

GEN. LEWIS MERRILL, U. S. A., attended the wedding, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, of Mr. C. W. Henry to Miss Nellie Bousell Houston.

CAPT. C. J. PENNEY, 6th Inf., rejoined at Columbus Barracks, O., early in the week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPT. J. M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is at Detroit on a brief vacation.

PATENTS have been granted Ensign William S. Hogg, U. S. N., for an improvement on the battery for the production and storage of electricity, and to Passed Asst. Engr. John A. Tobin, U. S. N., for a new alloy of metal which is said to have a tensile strength equal to the best steel.

COL. CHAS. KING, U. S. A., was presented, Nov. 14, by E. P. Wolcott Post, G. A. R., of Milwaukee, with a handsome badge, consisting of a crossed sabre and pen, representing the joint occupations of the recipient. These were surrounded by a gold wreath, and the whole was surmounted by an eagle in gold, the emblem being held in place by a yellow silk ribbon. The cause of this expression of good fellowship was the services generously tendered the post by Col. King at the time of their entertainment, [given some time ago when he delivered his lecture on Custer's campaign for the benefit of the widows and orphans, which were under the guardianship of the post.

CHAPLAIN J. D. BEUGLESS, U. S. N., and others interested in cremation, were present on Wednesday at the laying of the corner-stone of the crematory which is to be erected on Mount Olivet, Long Island. The building is to be finished in February next, and it is pleasant to know that it will contain a "refrigerarium," where bodies can be kept for an indefinite period; a "calderium," or room with a high temperature, for cases of possible suspended animation; an "odicularium," or urn room, and an "atelier," or autopsy room.

SURGEON J. R. SMITH, U. S. A., of San Antonio, has been an attendant at the Cattle Convention at St. Louis, and General Crook has been represented there by Mr. Hugo Richards, of Arizona.

THE Vancouver Independent of November 13 says: "Maj. W. A. Elderkin has gone to Spokane Falls on official business. Mrs. and Miss Bonesteel have gone from Sidney Barracks East, after a long visit. Captain Frank E. Taylor has gone to Benicia Barracks on business, but will return soon to Vancouver. Captain George D. Hill, U. S. A., retired, was elected Treasurer of King Co., W. T., by a majority in a vote of 5,063. A great effort was made to defeat his re-election.

IT is said when General Fremont was famine stricken on the Great American Desert many years ago, he administered an oath to his men to die rather than to commit cannibalism.

MAJ. D. PERRY, 6th Cavalry, Asst. Surg. Valery Havard and Lieut. H. F. Hodges, W. F. Hancock, P. M. D. Travis, S. E. Allen and O. G. Treat, U. S. A., were all at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

SHULDHAM C. HILL, a retired Paymaster of the British navy, residing at Quebec, has published a suggestion that England should transfer Jamaica to the United States on the condition that the States give Canada such small part of New York State and so much of Maine as will square the Canadian territory by the 45th degree north latitude. It would be well for Mr. Hill to inform the United States by what process it is to disfranchise and banish the citizens of one of its sovereign States residing in the territory in question.

CAPT. LOUIS S. FAGAN, U. S. M. C., has been spending his leave of absence at the family residence in Philadelphia, and later will visit friends in New York. Experience on the coast of Africa and the Brazil will probably reconcile the Captain to a long tour of shore duty.

CAPT. THOMAS W. SYMONS, Engineer Corps, has been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

WE have received a copy of the Report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy which has been so long delayed, also of the Report of the Visitors to the Naval Academy, to both of which we shall make further reference.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A general court martial will meet at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., Nov. 26. Detail: Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art.; Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson, M. D.; Capt. G. F. Barstow, 1st Lt. John P. Mount, James O'Hara, H. H. Ludlow, and 2d Lt. George P. Scriven, 3d Art., members; 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, adjutant, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 240, Dept. East, Nov. 21).

A general court martial will meet at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Nov. 25. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. H. F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Valery Havard, M. D.; 1st Lieut. George E. Sage, 2d Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 240, D. East, Nov. 21).

Leave of absence for one month—on surgeon's certificate of disability—is granted Capt. W. B. Beck, 5th Art. (Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.) (S. O. 240, D. East, Nov. 21).

A general court martial will meet at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on November 25. Detail: Major W. H. Penrose and Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. A. De Loffre, M. D.; Capt. J. H. Hurst, 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 12th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 240, D. East, Nov. 21).

A general court martial will meet at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 24. Detail: Capt. J. G. Ramsey, Henry G. Litchfield, W. P. Vose, 1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziare, Nathaniel Wolfe, and 2d Lieut. J. T. Thompson and John Conklin, Jr., 2d Artillery, members, and 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walker, 2d Artillery, J. A. (S. O. 240, D. East, Nov. 21).

The leave of absence granted Captain J. M. Norvell, 12th Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y., is extended five days. (S. O. 240, D. East, Nov. 21.)

During the absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery, will take charge of the office. (S. O. H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

Major C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, will report for temporary duty as Engineer Officer of the 1st and 2d Lighthouse Districts. (S. O. H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

The leave granted to Major J. C. Breckinridge, A. I. G., is changed to sick leave. (S. O. H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

The leave of Lieut. D. L. Howell, 7th Inf., is extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

The leave of Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A., is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

NOVEMBER 20.

During the past week there have been three accidents in the riding hall. First on the morning ride on Friday, last the horse ridden by Cadet J. Cree, 1st class, fell with him and contused his leg. On the same day during the afternoon ride Cadet T. B. Mott, 2d class, while mounting and dismounting at riding, in trying to throw his leg across the horse, he, by some means, missed his hold and got his leg partially under the horse and fractured the fibula or small bone of his right leg. Cadet Putnam on the 19th had his horse fall with him and sprain his right ankle. These accidents are doing well, and will be soon at duty again.

The cadets of the 2d class, through the Superintendent, made a request to the Secretary of War to have all the vacancies left after the present 1st class graduates in June next remain vacant, to be filled by members of their class, as it is possible there will not be enough vacancies occurring during their 1st class year to give commissions to all the members of the class. The Dialectic Society has been reorganized under the presidency of Cadet Lieut. C. F. Parker, and is now in good running order. Several very interesting papers have been read at its meetings on Saturday evenings. As Thanksgiving draws near a number of visitors have arrived, and more are expected during the early part of the coming week. Among the ladies already at the post are Miss Cook at Mrs. Griffin and Miss Maxwell at Mrs. Murfrees. Among those expected are the Misses Camerons, daughters of Senator Don Cameron, on a visit to their sister Mrs. Rodgers, Misses Hewitt and Bayard of New York are expected at Mrs. Griffin. The cadets expect to give their usual Thanksgiving Hop. It will no doubt be well attended.

On Saturday evening last, the U. S. Military Academy Orchestra Band gave a concert in the library under their able conductor, Charles Rehm. There were several new selections given, and if the applause is any indication, must have given satisfaction to those present.

Hospital Steward Walker S. Haines, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at this post on Monday last, and left at once for Omaha to report at Hdqrs. Department of the Platte for duty. Corporal David Quaid, Co. E, Engineer Battalion, has been detailed as 2d Class Hospital Steward, and assigned to duty at the Soldiers' Hospital.

During the fine weather of the past week advantage had been taken to have the 1st Class ride on the road. They left the post at 11 o'clock, A. M., and returned about 12.30 P. M., having on each occasion ridden several miles into the country by one route and returned to the post by another.

Captain Spurgin has gone on a month's leave of absence. He left yesterday on the 11.48 A. M. train intending to visit Indiana. Mrs. Spurgin and the children accompany the Captain. During the absence of Captain Spurgin Captain Sharpe, A. C. S. U. S. A., will attend to the duties of the Cadet Mess and Treasurer's Office.

Yesterday we had our first fall of snow this year, when about 2 inches covered the ground during the morning, in the afternoon the snowfall turned to rain and by night "beautiful snow" had almost left us.

To-night the Orchestra Band repeats the programme of last Saturday evening in the library for the entertainment of the officers and families.

The long lost report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, was submitted to the Secretary of War on Tuesday, by Gen. Rosecrans. His apology for the delay is that he has been too busy with his investigations into Soldiers' Homes and other matters to give it at earlier before. It is one of the most voluminous reports ever made by a Board of Visitors.

REPORT OF THE ARMAMENT BOARD.

The following is the report of the mixed board of officers of the Engineer Corps and Ordnance Department, of which Col. J. G. Baylor, Ordnance Department, was president, appointed in pursuance of the Act of July 5, 1884, for the purpose of determining "the various calibre lengths of bore, greatest and least admissible weights of guns for each calibre, together with the greatest and least weights of projectiles for each calibre of all the various calibres required for the service, together with the number of each calibre of gun required." It was enclosed in a letter of transmittal dated Army Building, New York, Nov. 7, 1884, signed

by the president of the Board, Col. J. G. Baylor, Ord. Dept.:

The Board has continued in session at intervals until this date, and has carefully considered the various points of inquiry submitted to it. The Board interpreted the Act of Congress, under which it was appointed to refer only to mortars and guns of high powers for the defence of our harbors against foreign armor-clad vessels, and in their investigations have not taken into consideration the lighter guns required for the flank defence of permanent works.

The Board first directed its attention to the depth of water in the channels leading to all of our seaports, and then ascertained the number of and thickness of armor of the known ironclads of the world which could enter their harbors.

The powers of the guns necessary to penetrate these armors were then calculated, and the numbers of guns considered essential for a proper defence of the harbors was decided upon. In that determination the Board was guided by a list of guns and mortars which had been prepared by the Board of Engineers for fortifications, after careful study of the subject.

The decision in regard to the calibre, lengths of bore and weights of guns and projectiles was made from an examination of the most powerful and approved types of modern guns known in this country and in Europe. The weights of these guns and of their steel armor piercing projectiles being definitely known, they are not given between limits.

The following tables give, as far as it can be ascertained, the information which the Board is called upon to furnish:

TABLE I.

Calibre in inches.	No. of each calibre.	Length of			Weight of gun in tons.	Weight of projectile in pounds.	Weight of charge in pounds.
		Bore.	Gun.	Feet.			
8.....	125	39	20	21.5	33	285	100
10.....	226	39	23	36.875	25	875	328
12.....	306	32.06	32.06	35.11	49	894	456
16.....	50	31.74	41.67	45.93	107.77	1631.4	610.4
12" mortar..	512	9	9	10.33	13.06	610	52

TABLE II.

Calibre in inches.	Velocity of projectile in feet per second at—							
	Muz. zls.	1000 yds.	2000 yds.	3000 yds.	4000 yds.	5000 yds.	6000 yds.	7000 yds.
8.....	1800	1639	1488	1350	1230	1120	1040	995
10.....	1800	175.77	164.2	152.3	1410.9	1304.5	1217.5	1139.6
12.....	1853	1781.2	1641	1508.5	1406.1	1310.2	1225.5	1150.9
16.....	1945	1865	1750	1641	1533.9	1437.1	1344.5	1260.6

TABLE III.

Calibre in inches.	Penetration of wrought-iron in inches at—							
	Muz. zls.	1000 yds.	2000 yds.	3000 yds.	4000 yds.	5000 yds.	6000 yds.	7000 yds.
8.....	16.43	14.97	13.63	12.40	11.31	10.39	9.67	9.19
10.....	21.8	20.38	18.96	17.61	16.33	15.16	14.13	13.23
12.....	24.24	22.68	21.21	19.81	18.47	17.25	16.15	15.18
16.....	30.49	28.96	26.95	25.29	23.71	22.20	20.74	19.53

The penetrations are calculated by the English thick-plate formula $t = \frac{E}{9000} \frac{1}{2.095}$ in which t is the penetration in inches and E is the energy in foot-tons per inch of circumference of shot.

Appended are a graphical determination of the penetrations for each gun, with sketch showing the same, and a record of the proceedings of the Board.

In conclusion the Board would state that it deems it of the utmost importance that the guns and mortars above specified should be procured at the earliest date practicable.

The Board has adjourned *sine die*.

J. G. BAYLOR, Colonel of Ordnance, U. S. A.,

President of the Board.

J. C. DEANE, Colonel of Engineers.

W. R. KING, Major of Engineers.

CHARLES SHALER, Captain of Ordnance.

EDW. MAGUIER, Captain of Engineers.

Member and Recorder of the Board.

I concur in the above report, except as regards the mortars, believing that a proportionate number of direct fire guns would answer the purpose better in the defence of our harbors.

GEO. W. MCKEE, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Senior Inspector General of the Army, General D. B. Sacket. He gives an account of the duty performed by the several officers of his department and says they have been actively engaged, and their duties have been intelligently and faithfully performed. The reports show that the health of the troops has been generally good, that the discipline and instruction have greatly improved, and that throughout the Army much attention has been given and time devoted to instruction in target practice.

General Sacket reviews the various causes assigned to account for desertion and reaches the conclusion that none of them has any foundation.

For years the term of enlistment was, as now, for five years, and with comparatively few desertions. Men who desert do so, as a general thing, during the first or second year. The rations were never better nor the variety so large as now. The clothing furnished is of the best quality and our soldiers are better and more comfortably clad than ever before and more so than the soldiers of any other nation. As to hard labor he says men do enlist for all kinds of military duty and for all work incident to the service. They are properly and legally detailed for work of this kind, which is as much a soldier's duty as are his drills or his instruc-

tion in the use of a saber or the musket. The soldier of the present day has nowhere near the amount of labor put upon him that the soldier of former days had, but to do extra duty (no matter the nature of the duty), he should receive extra duty pay; of which one-fifth should be retained and form a fund to be disbursed by a council of non-commissioned officers of the company, as they may deem fit for the benefit or amusement of the company.

It is a noted fact that men while on extra duty rarely ever desert. As a rule, soldiers who are kept well occupied are cheerful and contented; whereas those not so employed, that have much leisure time on their hands, are the men who give "hard labor" as an excuse for desertion and other misdeeds. Rainy or stormy weather, preventing out-of-door labor and drills, are the days on which soldiers get into most of their trouble; many of them drink simply because they are not otherwise occupied; liquor being the main cause of trouble in the Army. Men do not desert on account of poor pay, they are much better paid now than formerly and better in fact, all things considered, than the laboring men throughout the country. Ill or abusive treatment is also given as a cause for desertion. This cannot be the case, as our soldiers are carefully and well protected in this respect.

General Sacket says a good and orderly soldier is never ill treated. There are men in the ranks of a disagreeable, ugly, and mutinous disposition, who are constantly fermenting strife and disorder, and are troublesome characters to manage or to have anything to do with. The non-commissioned officers are thrown closely in contact with these men on and off duty, and frequently have their patience taxed by vexatious conduct; and that they should occasionally overstep the bounds of propriety by taking the law into their own hands is to be expected, situated as they are. The true reason for the large number of desertions, is that no adequate punishment is awarded for this heinous offense. Too much leniency and charity has been shown this class of offenders; the better they are treated the worse they behave; they are necessarily a dissipated, discontented, bad, and insubordinate set, and very difficult to deal with.

The military prison, as a prison, in completeness, neatness, and discipline, has not an equal in this country, or possibly not in any other country. As a preventive to desertion it has not proved a success. Men who dislike military duties desert; preferring, if caught, to serve out a term in the military prison to doing so in the Army. There is a saying among the enlisted men at Fort Leavenworth that "if a soldier wishes to be comfortable and well cared for, he must become an inmate of either the military prison or the national cemetery." It has been stated, and no doubt with truth, that letters have been sent by convicts to men serving with their companies, advising them to desert or to commit some offense that would send them to the prison; that they would have a much easier time, with less work, more comforts, and would get out of service months if not years sooner than they otherwise would. All disagreeable and dirty fatigue work, of which there is a great deal at all military posts, should be performed by deserters and other malefactors (prisoners in the guard-house), and thus relieve the other soldiers of the garrison from this drudgery. As it works now, this class of prisoners is sent to the comfortable military prison, and the dirty and disagreeable work is made to fall upon the orderly, faithful, and good soldiers, who, in addition, have all the other garrison duties to perform.

Desertion from the Army is large on paper; the actual number of men deserting is not so great as would appear, as the same man, under various aliases, enlists and deserts over and over again. With a larger reward for the apprehension of a deserter, and with a sentence to serve out his entire term at hard labor, wearing a ball and chain, in charge of the post guard, and, finally, to be indelibly marked to insure his not getting back into the service, desertion would, in a great degree, be remedied.

Gen. Sacket calls for a more rigid enforcement of par. 167, A. R., requiring that captains shall not, except for urgent reasons, be detailed away from their companies. For recruiting service he thinks that the senior 1st lieutenants should be detailed in preference to captains, in order that they may have a tour on the recruiting service before their promotion to a captaincy, and, after this promotion, should be ineligible for the detail. The lieutenant who commands the company in the absence of the captain may be a most excellent officer, even better than the captain, but he cannot give that attention and care or take the same interest in the company that its captain could. In many cases, captains of companies have been detailed for certain duties, when lieutenant colonels or majors would have been more available and their selection more appropriate for the duty required.

Frauds on the Government, in the duplication of pay accounts, have been perpetrated by a few officers of the Army during the past year. A sufficient number, however, of these misdemeanors has been indulged in to create much unfavorable comment, to the great detriment of the service. Officers who, through their dissipation and recklessness in living, have been guilty of these dishonest acts have been brought to trial, and, in most cases, convicted and dismissed from the Army. A method is much needed to render this fraud of duplicating pay accounts an impossibility. It would be far better were the officers of the Army put to much inconvenience than that a fraud of this nature could be possible.

The report also embodies recommendations made by the various Inspectors General. Gen. Davis thinks skirmish firing has not received the consideration it deserves, and he concurs in the recommendation that in the annual division contests the teams have five days' shooting, and that the aggregate of all shots be taken in establishing the order of merit.

Captain Hughes, Department of Dakota, thinks the cavalry should be compelled to use their carbines in target firing up to and including 600 yards, and that the barrack lamps are either too few or too deficient in lighting power. Capt. Russell, Department of the Missouri, has a small opinion of the order prohibiting the sale of liquors. No good result has followed it, and he thinks it would be much better if post commanders regulated the sale, under the advice of post councils. Gen. Davis urges the further concentration of troops at large posts, as does also Lieut. Col. Mason, Department of the Platte. Gen. Davis does not regard the post schools as a success so far as the enlisted men are concerned. He recommends the enlistment of men as company professional cooks, two to each company, not to be armed or included among the combatants. Capt. Hughes thinks the earth closet system does not work well in large garrisons, the pit system does not meet sanitary requirements, and recommends that at all large posts a complete system of sewerage be established. Where this is impracticable, he thinks that all pits or vaults of company latrines should be properly walled up; that the medical officers at posts should enforce a careful, dry earth disinfectant system, and when these vaults require it, the Quartermaster's Department should grant the money to employ scavengers to empty and clean them. He also thinks the Quartermaster's Department should grant an allowance of fuel and heating stoves to enable fires to be kept up during the winter in rifle galleries and company latrines.

Dissatisfaction prevails in certain quarters in regard to existing laws governing the purchase of fuel by officers. The operation of these laws in the Department of Dakota is illustrated by Capt. R. P. Hughes. The necessity for revising the present infantry tactics is well set forth in an extract from the annual report of Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Division of the Pacific. His opinion is reinforced by that of Colonel Mason, of the Department of the Platte. An extract is also given from the annual report of Col. Lazelle, showing the necessity of professional study by officers of the Army.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

BRIGADIER General D. S. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas in his annual report, says: "San Antonio, Fort Clark, and Fort Davis have been wisely selected as the principal posts in Texas, and though the latter is too far (22 miles) off the railroad, the salubrity of the climate, the low price of wood, hay and grass, make it the best site for a military post, in the wide territory of the Rio Grande and the Rio Pecos. Full estimates have been submitted for extensions and improvements of these posts. The new post at Camp Rice will be commenced in a few weeks, and will be built with despatch. Neither the geography or topography of that place is entirely satisfying, but it fulfills the conditions imposed by the General of the Army, who indicated the locality; and is the best site attainable between El Paso and Del Rio."

Of post schools he says: "There is an interest at all the posts in the schools, and yet the comparatively small attendance of enlisted men compels us to admit that there has been failure as to the essential object of the schools. Therefore it would seem the time has arrived when a higher level should be sought, in order to obtain results of value."

On the subject of desertions, Gen. Stanley recommends that all the special reports of this year and last be digested with care by some one officer at Washington in order to establish, if possible, a theory of the cause.

Two causes, he says, exist in Texas to influence desertion, that may be, in a measure, remedied. One is the thick clothing worn as uniform, the same in Texas as Montana; the other the want of variety in the diet of the men, as directly furnished through the ration. He suggests the adoption of a good linen uniform for summer, and such a change in the ration as will give more variety than bread and meat. Masters of vessels, and railroad contractors, do not find it advisable to feed their men on a bread and meat diet alone, and the best stomachs tire of it.

The Subsistence Department, in the main, General Stanley thinks, does its part well to the entire Army; but he does not agree with the Commissary General of Subsistence that the instructions—which prohibit the bacon from being issued, when the troops prefer it to pork—"are correct" . . . and "require no modification or change."

By regulations, the company commander is allowed to sell the savings upon the ration and to buy produce of the country. It is needless to say that in this Western Texas, which produces little in the vegetable line, the savings will buy almost nothing. The Subsistence Department, however, will furnish potatoes for sale if, when "sent at unreasonable times,"—almost the entire year in this region—the company commander previously agrees to take them, good or bad; and we have the curious example of that department thus bartering high price potatoes for average price pork previously issued from the subsistence storehouse.

The recommendations of the Medical Director and Chief Commissary—in substance that the soldier shall have the full benefit of his ration, without diverting any part for established special funds, outside of that for the company—are concurred in; but this can be carried out only by a modification of long standing regulations, so that, at present, there is not an opportunity for improvement.

Appended are valuable reports from Lieut. Col. T. M. Vincent, A. A. G.; Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., late Judge Advocate and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Dept.; Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. S. S. Cushing, Chief Commissary; Surg. J. R. Smith, Med. Director; Major C. M. Terrell, Chief Paymaster; Major Isaac Arnold, Ordnance Corps and Major W. R. Livermore, Engineer Corps. Surgeon Smith gives some interesting medical statistics as be-

tween the white and colored troops in the Department. He gives tables showing that among the white troops fevers of all kinds, diarrheas and dysenteries, syphilis, tape worm, diseases resulting from use of alcoholic drink, and diseases of the integumentary system were more prevalent than among the colored troops.

On the other hand, among the colored troops, rheumatism, eye diseases, gonorrhoea, and diseases of the respiratory and digestive system, prevailed more than among the white troops, and of these the difference was especially marked in reference to the fevers, the diarrheas and dysenteries so prevailing among the whites, and the rheumatism, catarrhs, bronchitis, pneumonias and pleuritis among the blacks. Thirty-five deaths occurred among the troops during the year, twenty-seven among the whites and eight among the colored troops. This is a mortality among the white troops of 1.53 per hundred of mean strength; among the colored troops of 1.08 per hundred.

The percentage of deaths to cases treated was 1.75 for the white troops and 0.61 for the colored. The mortality from fevers and malarial diseases was confined to the white troops. Three, also, of the four deaths from abscess of the liver were among the white troops. Of the deaths from pneumonia, four out of five occurred among the blacks. Of all diseases reported, malarial diseases are reported at the posts named in the proportion following: Fort Brown, 33 per cent.; Ft. Clark, 42; Ft. Concho, 23; Ft. Davis, 24; Ft. McIntosh, 44; Ft. Ringgold, 34; Post of San Antonio, 31; and Ft. Stockton, 19 per cent.

The relative healthfulness of the several posts is given as follows, showing the number of the sick and the number dying, per thousand, by mean strength:

Ft. Brown, sick, 1,847; deaths, 10.20. Ft. Clark, sick, 920; deaths, 12.36. Ft. Concho, sick, 1,470; deaths, 13.25. Ft. Davis, sick, 1,401; deaths, 7.04. Ft. McIntosh, sick, 1,123; deaths, 11.11. Ft. Ringgold, sick, 1,513; deaths, 25.32. Post of San Antonio, sick, 1,100; deaths, 6.23. Ft. Stockton, sick, 1,845; deaths, 11.70. According to both sets of figures, Ft. Brown presents the most cases of disease, and Ft. Clark the fewest.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his annual report, asks the following appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

For support of Bureau.....	\$13,810 00
For general maintenance of Yards and Stations and Contingent.....	450,289 00
For support of Naval Asylum.....	98,111 00
For repairs and preservation.....	888,200 00
For improvements at Navy-yards.....	3,799,866 04
For Civil Establishment.....	45,929 78

Total estimate..... \$5,246,205 79

\$20,000 for the dry dock at the Portsmouth Navy-yard should be made available as soon as possible, as it is imperatively needed to save it from further deterioration. \$25,000 is also required here for dredging the ponds from which the water supply is obtained and raising their banks. The present supply of water is so limited that in case of an increase in the present limited employment of the yard, water would have to be brought in tanks.

If the Boston yard is not to be abandoned, appropriations for yard buildings, wharves, bridges, etc., roads, walks, gutters, etc., cranes, scows, and derricks, dry dock, are of primary importance. Of these "improvements," the most important seems to be the "Iron Plater's Shop," "Relaying of water pipes," the bad condition of the present underground service involving great waste; "Cart Shed," necessary for the proper care and preservation of yard vehicles; "Floating Gate to Dry Dock," and the "Rebuilding of Wharves."

One gate is not enough for the dry dock, and an appropriation is recommended for a "new caisson" or a pair of turning gates, preferably the former, as more convenient in use and less liable to disarrangement. With two caissons the danger of accident is lessened. The rebuilding of the wharves is also important, the wharves being in a dangerous condition and the wharf facilities inadequate, as are also the facilities for docking. A larger derrick is also required, modern guns far exceeding the lifting weight of the present one. For this yard \$2,455,200 is asked.

But \$4,042.55 has been expended at New London, and \$6,850 is asked for the coming year, that proper care may be taken of the public property here. If nothing is to be done in developing the possibilities of this station, it is again recommended that all the portable property be transferred to some other yard, or sold, and the station left in charge of one or two reliable watchmen, one of whom shall at all times be present.

At the New York Yard \$150,000 has been expended for dredging, rebuilding a dry dock caisson, and a sewer to intercept the filthy sewage heretofore poured into the sluggish waters of the Wallabout, in the immediate neighborhood of the working part of the yard, and carry it into the tidal current of the East River. Repairs, more or less extensive, have been put upon thirty-eight of the buildings in the yard, as also upon the wharves, roads, drains, fences, etc. The funds available for this description of work has been so inadequate, much of it has necessarily been very slight and superficial. There is much to be done in the way of repairs. Estimates are presented for the following works of improvement: "General Storage for Yards and Docks," \$85,000; "Boiler-shop wing to machine shop," \$123,935; "Shipwrights' shed," \$14,000; "Dry dock caisson," \$30,000; "Repairs to dry dock," \$125,000; "Two timber dry docks," \$1,200,000.

This dry dock is of the first importance to the Navy. Of the three stone docks belonging to the Government it is the only one having sufficient length to dock the Tennessee. In this connection it is not advisable to

provide for at least one more dry dock at this Navy yard? The extensive use of iron and steel in the modern construction of ships, render more frequent docking necessary than is the case with wooden ships, and hence the necessity for more docks. It is of great importance that the proposed work of improvement of the cob dock property should be carried on, and an appropriation of \$200,000, it is thought, can be judiciously and economically expended on it during the coming fiscal year.

\$20,947 has been expended for repairs and maintenance at League Island. \$26,416.40 is asked for building a wharf at the foot of 15th street; \$67,000 for repairs and maintenance, and \$50,000 for general maintenance. Should the yard be reopened a much larger amount will be required.

\$15,715.65 has thus far been expended in dredging at the Washington Navy yard at a cost of 16.34 cts. per cubic yard, and showing very creditable to the engineers in charge. A channel has been obtained from the Navy yard to the arsenal point, of eighteen feet depth at low water, and a mean width of 125 feet, while in front of the yard the same depth has been secured, with a width at the bottom varying from 220 to 270 feet, but it is estimated that this is still insufficient for the needs of the yard, and it is recommended that the work be continued until widths of 200 and 350 feet be obtained. \$17,274.80 has been expended here for repairs and preservation, \$23,193.24 for general maintenance.

Every effort, the report says, has been made, not only at this, but in all the other yards to keep the expenditures within the limit of the appropriations. This has been accomplished, but I am satisfied that it has not been in the interests of practical economy. The estimates presented for works of "Improvement" are for New Ordnance Machine Shop, \$95,000; for the extension of yard wall through marsh, on south side, \$21,711. Continuation of Dredging, \$25,000. Construction of ventilating flue for Smithery, \$12,250.

The condition of the West Shiphouse is such as demands immediate attention. It should be extensively repaired or else demolished. The Estimates for Repairs and Preservation, are \$30,000, and for "General Maintenance," \$40,000.

Over a million of dollars is asked for the Norfolk Yard, the importance of which and its natural advantages of location and climate justify large expenditure. For extending the dry dock, \$210,000 is asked, and for new pumps for it \$22,000; for extending the quay wall \$84,400; for railroad extension \$47,470, and for a floating derrick \$49,189. A larger dock is needed for modern ships, and no other government dock is nearer than New York, and indeed one dry dock is insufficient for such a yard. A second dry dock could be built near the present one, with new pumps; the pumping machinery could be used for both. The interest at a per cent. on the amount asked for a new quay wall would not be more than the annual cost of keeping in repairs the present wooden wharves having an endurance of only six or seven years under the attacks of the tereido.

The Pensacola Yard has been closed for all general work, and is rapidly deteriorating. If the yard is not to be maintained, it would be well to sell the iron floating dry dock; \$1,354.08 has been expended on the new wharf at Key West, and a special appropriation of \$15,000 is asked for the purpose of the Mallory lot. The water front should be surrounded by a concrete wall to resist the encroachment of the sea. A cistern is wanted at the machine shop, to which water is now carried.

At Mare Island progress on the stone dock has been very satisfactory. Though not entirely completed it could be used in a few months if the pumps were in place. The completion of the entrance and the near completion of the caisson has largely eliminated the element of danger from the weakness of the old coffer dam. A contract for the pumping machinery was made with the Southwestern Foundry and Machine Co., of Philadelphia, July 31, 1884. Commodore Nichols says:

I had hoped that this important work would have been completed during my term of duty as Chief of this Bureau, but that is out of the question, and as this will be my last official utterance on this subject, I desire to place upon record my high appreciation of the industry, skill, zeal, and intelligence with which the work has been carried on by those immediately concerned in it. I am more than satisfied with the wisdom of the selection of the Civil Engineer, Mr. G. O. Wolcott, under whose personal supervision and control the work has progressed for the past two years and more. In presenting the estimates for improvements at this yard for the next fiscal year, I would premise by saying that while they seem large, when the importance of this yard is considered, at present, and what its importance will be in the future; when the Navy shall be restored, even in part, to its former magnitude, the estimates will not seem so extravagant: Completion of Stone Dock (and surroundings), \$300,000; Extension of Timber Shed No. 94, \$13,085; Cisterns, \$45,346; Boiling Mill for Steam Engineering, \$40,000; Boiler Shop Floor, \$4,500; Wharves, \$93,000; Roads, \$12,517; Sowers, \$7,000; Gate House and Guard House, \$20,000; Artesian Well, \$10,000; Iron Crane, \$40,000; Iron Plating Shop, \$4,000.

The expenditures for the other yards are reported as follows: Repairs and preservation: Norfolk, \$38,606.44. General maintenance: Norfolk, \$31,089.34; Pensacola, Fla., \$19,084.81; Naval Station, Key West, \$3,464.94. The estimates for the coming year are: For repairs and preservation: Norfolk, \$100,000; Pensacola, \$6,850.00; Naval Station, Key West, \$6,353.70. General maintenance: Norfolk, \$56,000; Pensacola, \$12,639.50; Naval Station, Key West, \$1,789.50.

There has been a water famine at the Mare Island Yard during the year, owing to the cutting off the supply from the Vallejo Water Works. An artesian well has been sunk 500 feet at a cost of \$3,500, and about 10,000 gallons per day secured. The last 400 feet had been through a water-bearing strata, similar to that into which the well at Benicia was driven to the depth of 1,650, at a cost of \$25,000, and that at Charleston, 1,200 feet, costing \$30,000; hence an appropriation for continuing the work is asked. A rolling mill is needed at every yard to utilize the valuable scrap iron, otherwise sold at a nominal price. A permanent quay wall should be substituted for the unsubstantial wooden structure which now borders 800 feet of the 1,900 feet of water front. It is also proposed to macadamize 5,140 feet of road at Mare Island to the average width of 64 feet. In the rainy season the condition of these roads is simply abominable. The entire sewage system needs revision, if not rebuilding. There is not at the yard or on the whole Pacific Coast a crane or derrick which will hoist 20 tons. An appropriation of \$40,000 is asked for to meet this pressing want.

The statistics of the Naval Asylum are as follows: Admitted, 30; died, 16; dropped for absence without leave, 3; discharged at his own request, 1; dismissed for misconduct, 1; transferred to Insane Asylum, 2. On rolls July 1, 1884 (an increase of seven), 192. Expenditures, \$57,817.80. Estimates, \$76,111, and \$22,000 for an addition to the main building. More mattresses are needed, the addition of a corporal to the house police, increase of pay to servants and of pocket money to inmates. A new kitchen building is greatly needed, with dormitories for the women, who now occupy a corridor in which the men have their rooms. Space for a much-needed bath room can then be obtained in the main building and additional rooms for the increasing beneficiaries.

Commodore Nichols says: In the matter of pensions, the law provides that in the case of pensioners receiving the benefits of a "Soldiers' Home," he shall not forfeit his pension. In the Naval Asylum the pensioner forfeits his pension the moment he becomes an inmate, and for the time he remains an inmate, the forfeited pension being turned over to the hospital fund. This is an invidious distinction which, I think, should be abolished.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 124, H. Q. A., Nov. 15, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 686 of the Regulations is annulled, as its subject matter is covered by par. 107.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.
[Relates to monthly reports to A. G. O. by retired officers.]

CIRCULAR 126, PAYMR. GEN. OFFICE, Nov. 12, 1884.

The Supreme Court having decided that service as a Cadet at the Military Academy is service in the Army, therefore under the act of February 24, 1881, officers who had not completed twenty years service at the date of said act are entitled from that date to include said service in computing their additional pay. All claims under this decision accruing on and after November 1, 1884, will be paid on current pay accounts by the officers of this Department. Claims for service prior to that date should be sent by the officer concerned to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.

WM. R. ROCHESTER, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 29, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 6, 1884.

Publishes a classification of the Troops and Companies, in R. I. Practice, for the year ending September 30, 1884, according to "Figure of Merit:"

	Figure of Merit.	Figure of Merit.
	1884.	1883.
8th Cavalry.....	50.20	29.88
10th Cavalry.....	46.04	18.79
16th Infantry.....	70.02	34.04
19th Infantry.....	54.27	33.11
Fort Brown.....	67.90	66.18
Fort Clark.....	28.00	52.23
Fort Concho.....	33.06	53.17
Fort Davis.....	17.20	58.76
Fort McIntosh.....	37.85	57.71
Fort Ringgold.....	43.03	50.00
Fort Stockton.....	23.40	35.94

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. E. B. Atwood, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., thence to Fort Lewis, Colo., on public business (S. O. 97, Nov. 13, D. N. M.).

Leave of absence for three days is granted Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 100, Nov. 15, D. Platte.).

Leave of absence for one month, to date from Nov. 5, is granted Major Amos S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., Dept. Columbia (S. O. 166, Oct. 31, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, Asst. Q. M., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty, under instructions from the Q. M. Gen., to carry out the approved plan for putting a permanent supply of water into Fort Monroe, Va., for the use of the garrison; and will also take charge of the measures that may be concerted for the immediate relief of the present water famine at that post (S. O. Nov. 14, H. Q. M.).

During the absence of Major Amos S. Kimball, Q. M., Chief Q. M., Dept. of Columbia, Capt. Wm. S. Patien, Asst. Q. M., will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of and conduct the business of the office of the Chief Q. M. (G. O. 37, Nov. 3, D. Columbia.).

Commissary Sergt. David Jones, late of Little Rock Barracks, is spending a furlough at Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, Chief C. S., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and Spokane Falls, W. T., on public business in connection with the inspection and purchase of flour (S. O. 171, Nov. 6, D. Columbia.).

During the temporary absence of Capt. Atwood, Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., will take charge of the C. Q. M. office, at Dist. H. Q. (S. O. 97, Nov. 13, D. N. M.).

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Capt. Charles P. Egan, C. S. (S. O. Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. R. Gibson, Paymr., will proceed to Caldwell, Kansas, and pay Troop L, 9th Cavalry (S. O. 221, Nov. 10, Dept. Mo.).

S. O. 256 is amended so as to direct that Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, by Dec. 25, instead of Nov. 20, 1884, for duty in that Dept. during the absence of Major Whipple, Paymr. (S. O. Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

S. O. 233, temporarily relieving Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., from duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect Nov. 17, 1884, is revoked (S. O. 237, No. 17, D. East.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Chas. Page, Medical Director of the Dept., will proceed to Forts Hays and Riley, Kas., and return, on public business connected with the Medical Dept. (S. O. 223, Nov. 15, D. M.).

Capt. E. T. Comegys is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Supply, I. T., by par. 4, S. O. 219, c. s., D. M. (S. O. 223, Nov. 15, D. M.).

Col. Charles Sutherland, Medical Director, will proceed to inspect the medical department at Fort Schuyler, Wadsworth, Hamilton, and Columbus, New York Harbor (S. O. 239, Nov. 19, D. East.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. S. G. Cowdrey, Asst. Surg., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 137, Nov. 17, D. East.).

1st Lieut. Wm. O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Canby, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Spokane, W. T., and report for duty (S. O. 169, Nov. 4, D. Columbia.).

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect when his services can be dispensed with at his present station, is granted Capt. Valery Havard, Asst. Surg. (S. O. Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, is assigned to duty at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 175, Nov. 5, M. R. S.).

1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., and report for duty (S. O. 134, Nov. 5, D. Dakota.).

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors R. A. Clements and F. Middleton will meet at Dept. H. Q., Nov. 27, to examine Priv. Ernst Grossjohann, Co. E, 20th Infantry, as to his qualifications and fitness for the position of Hospital Steward, U. S. A. (S. O. 220, Nov. 8, Dept. Mo.).

Hospital Steward W. H. H. King is relieved from duty at Fort Canby, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Spokane, W. T., and report for duty (S. O. 166, Oct. 31, D. Columbia.).

Hospital Steward John O. Blake is relieved from duty at the sub-post of Fort Stevens, Ore., and will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and report for duty (S. O. 166, Oct. 31, D. Columbia.).

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., will turn over the funds in his charge pertaining to the Ord. Dept. to Capt. James Rockwell, Jr. (S. O. 134, Nov. 5, D. Dakota.).

Capt. Otto E. Michaelis is relieved from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and assigned to duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Capt. Joseph C. Clifford is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and assigned to duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Pa. (S. O. Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

During the temporary absence of the Chief of Ordnance, the senior officer on duty in his office will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Ordnance and perform his duties (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

CHAPELAINS.

Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave is assigned to duty at Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 220, Nov. 8, Dept. Mo.).

The leave of absence granted Chaplain O. E. Herriek, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended ten days (S. O. 257, Nov. 17, D. East.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber, Signal Corps, now on duty at Fort Myer, Virginia, will proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there take station and perform such duties pertaining to the signal service as the Chief Signal Officer of the Army may direct (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. F. K. Upham, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 134, Nov. 5, D. Dak.).

Notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, Troop B, to be Captain of Troop L, he is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 135, Nov. 7, D. Dak.).

Notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, Troop E, to be 1st Lieutenant of Troop B, he will be relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, M. T., upon completion of the fall quartermaster's work upon which he is now engaged, and then proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 135, Nov. 7, D. Dak.).

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Col. John P. Hatch is appointed inspector on certain quartermaster's and subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson is accountable (S. O. 167, Nov. 1, D. Columbia.).

During the absence of 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., A. D. C., 1st Lieut. James N. Allison is announced as Acting Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his other duties (G. O. 38, Nov. 4, D. Columbia.).

Sergt. George H. Evans, Troop D, will be sent to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for treatment in the hospital at that post (S. O. 115, Nov. 10, Div. P.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers will proceed to Fort Verde, and report for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 106, Nov. 10, D. Ariz.).

The station of Troop G is changed from Fort Grant to San Carlos (S. O. 106, Nov. 10, D. Ariz.).

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, having turned over the recruits of which he was in charge to 1st Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st Art., will return to Jefferson Bks., Mo. (S. O. 113, Nov. 5, Div. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Twenty-seven recruits will be forwarded to the 6th Cav. (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Capt. C. S. Halsey, Fort Meade, D. T., having been granted a leave of absence for six months, is relieved from duty as Inspector of Indian supplies at Rapid City, D. T., and 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum, Fort Meade, D. T., is detailed as Inspector in his stead (S. O. 135, Nov. 7, D. Dak.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James M. Bell, Fort Buford, D. T. At the expiration of his leave Capt. Bell will report in person at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 136, Nov. 10, D. Dak.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 153, Nov. 12, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. William A. Shunk is relieved from the further operation of S. O. 265, and will return to his home and there revert to status of leave of absence (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

The case of 1st Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav., recently tried at Fort Clark, Texas, for transferring his pay account for May, 1884, to certain brokers before they were actually due, was promulgated this week from the Headquarters Dept. of Texas. Lieut. King was found guilty and sentenced to be "reprimanded in orders by the Department Commander"—Gen. Stanley.

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 14, for the trial of Capt. J. A. Olmsted (S. O. 221, Nov. 10, Dept. Mo.).

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Stevens is extended one month (S. O. 145, Nov. 17, Div. M.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

The journeys performed by Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, Acting Engineer Officer, from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and return, on Oct. 20, 23, and 26, were on public business, and are confirmed (S. O. 166, Oct. 31, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Francis E. Taylor will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on public business (S. O. 171, Nov. 6, D. Columbia.).

Sergt. D. Ryan, C, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Bat. K, at Fort Warren, has five qualified sharpshooters in it, headed by the Captain, G. G. Greenough, Corpl. Lincoln Walizer, Corpl. Wilber Ford, Lieut. Walter Howe, and Sergt. R. McKay.

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, 2d Lieut.

R. W. Young will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O. 236, Nov. 15, D. East.).

Corpl. Winfield Smith has been promoted sergeant, Bat. E.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Douglas M. Scott is further extended two months (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Daniel F. Callinan is appointed inspector on certain C. and G. E. and recruiting property at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 219 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Col. Frank Wheaton is appointed inspector on Q. M. stores, C. and G. E., and O. and O. stores, at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., for which Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 168, Nov. 3, D. Columbia.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

2d Lieut. M. O. Hollis is relieved from temporary duty with Co. H, at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will return to Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 99, Nov. 11, D. Platte.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Aetg. J.-A., will proceed to The Dalles, Ore., on public business (S. O. 168, Nov. 3, D. Columbia.).

The extension of leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Deffrees is further extended forty-five days (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Henry B. Freeman is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

2d Lieut. W. P. Richardson is appointed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 130, Nov. 4, D. Cal.).

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 115, Nov. 10, Div. P.).

Sergt. Thomas Grant, Co. F, having been examined for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant at Angel Island, will return to Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 131, Nov. 10, D. Cal.).

Major A. S. Burt, Sergt. John Branne, and Corpl. Henry Murray, Co. C, and Sergt. Thomas Grant and Private D. T. Myles, Co. F, have qualified as sharpshooters.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

The recruiting rendezvous at Fort Bliss, Tex., is discontinued, and 1st Lieut. Charles E. Bottsford is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at that post (S. O. 223, Nov. 15, Dept. M.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe, Depot Q. M., Bismarck, D. T., to commence between Nov. 15 and 30 (S. O. 134, Nov. 5, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. George LeRoy Brown is detailed for duty on G. R. S. for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 134, Nov. 5, D. Dak.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Richard I. Dodge, to take effect at such date during the present year as he may elect (S. O. 136, Nov. 10, D. Dak.).

A neat roster of commissioned officers of this regiment reaches us this week. There are 35 officers in all, 24 being present for duty with the regiment. The roster is a credit to the regimental press.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Jan. 15, 1885, is granted 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 71, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Jan. 10, 1885, is granted Capt. E. C. Woodruff, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 71, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M. (S. O. 97, Nov. 13, D. N. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

The furlough heretofore granted Sergt. Jacob Kiefer, Co. A, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., is extended two months (S. O. 166, Oct. 31, D. Columbia.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. David B. Burnham, Co. D, to be Captain of Co. G, he is relieved from duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and will proceed to Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 135, Nov. 7, D. Dak.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Capt. H. A. Theaker is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 153, Nov. 12, D. Tex.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

2d Lieut. Corwin Sage is relieved from duty on G. R. S. for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 134, Nov. 5, D. Dak.).

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. James Brennan (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. William A. Miller is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

Chief Musician T. A. Wurm will proceed from Fort Snelling to Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 136, Nov. 10, D. Dak.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. at Fort Clark, Tex., is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New Orleans, La., \$385.13, public funds (S. O. 163, Nov. 13, D. Tex.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Fanow (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale will repair to St. Louis, Mo., and report to conduct recruits for the 6th Cav. to the Dist. of New Mexico (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Morris C. Wessells is further extended one month (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Supply, L. T., by par. 4, S. O. 219, Dept. M. (S. O. 223, Nov. 15, Dept. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 15, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew H. Young, of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, November 13, 1884, vice Strang, retired from active service.

Frank L. Nye, of Maine (late 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry), to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, November 13, 1884, vice Gilman, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel William W. Burns, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, November 9, 1884, vice Clarke, retired from active service.

Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 9, 1884, vice Burns, promoted.

Captain Jeremiah H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, November 9, 1884, vice Bell, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Henry F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, November 9, 1884 (act June 30, 1882).

DROPPED.

By direction of the President, in accordance with decisions of the United States Court of Claims that they were not legally restored to the Army, after having been separated therefrom.

Major Benjamin P. Runkle (retired), November 12, 1884.

1st Lieutenant John H. McBlair (retired), November 12, 1884.

1st Lieutenant Charles P. Miller (retired), November 12, 1884.

CASUALTY.

Major Valentine O. Hanna (retired), died November 10, 1884, at Detroit, Michigan.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 17. Detail: Capt. T. C. Tupper and G. E. Overton, 6th Cavalry; Capt. John B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. E. F. Wilcox, J. Y. F. Blake, and George H. Sands, 6th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. E. B. Paddock, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, 6th Cavalry, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 220, Nov. 8, Dept. M.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 14, for the trial of Capt. J. A. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry. Detail: Col. J. H. Potter, 24th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Conrad, 22d Inf.; Major John J. Upham, 5th Cavalry; Major John C. Bates, Capt. John H. Patterson, J. S. McNaught, and John N. Coe, 20th Inf.; Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. George S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 221, Nov. 10, Dept. M.)

At Fort Reno, I. T., Nov. 20. Detail: Capt. Henry Carroll, 9th Cavalry; Capt. F. M. Crandall, 24th Inf.; Capt. Charles O. Bradley and Paul Harwood, 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, and 2d Lieut. James H. Waters, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William M. Clare, 9th Cavalry, and 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 222, Nov. 12, Dept. M.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., Nov. 18. Detail: Major H. F. Hawkins, Capt. G. Barrett and John Drum, and 1st Lieut. W. T. Duggen, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Birmingham, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. John A. Perry, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 222, Nov. 13, Dept. M.)

At Fort Marcy, N. M., Nov. 17. Detail: Major R. H. Alexander, Med. Dept.; Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.; Capt. E. B. Atwood, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. J. J. Clague, Sub. Dept.; 2d Lieut. G. U. Patten, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 222, Nov. 12, Dept. M.)

At Fort Elliott, Tex., Nov. 17. Detail: Major C. C. Rawn and Capt. C. O. Hood, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Foster, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. James E. Brett and Charles L. Collins, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. S. Bingham, 9th Cavalry, and 1st Lieut. R. O. Newton, Med. Dept., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 222, Nov. 12, Dept. M.)

At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 20. Detail: 1st Lieut. Edward E. Wood, 8th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. William D. Beach, 3d Cavalry; 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cavalry; 2d Lieut. John R. Totten, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. John L. Chamberlin, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 18. Detail: Capt. H. C. Egbert, J. M. Norvell, D. J. Craigie, and James Halloran, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, R. K. Evans, and Frederick Von Schrader, and 2d Lieut. F. J. A. Darr, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 235, Nov. 14, D. East.)

At Fort Proble, Me., Nov. 21. Detail: Major W. M. Graham, Capt. Arthur Morris and J. P. Story, 1st Lieut. G. P. Miller, H. B. Anderson, and Walter Howe, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. J. T. French, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 236, Nov. 15, D. East.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 19. Detail: Major A. C. M. Pennington, Capt. Harry C. Cushing and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, and 2d Lieut. O. L. Corbell, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. Fish, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 235, Nov. 15, D. East.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Nov. 25. Detail: Capt. William Sinclair and James H. Kelly, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Charles Richard, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn and Louis Oetshelm, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 239, Nov. 19, D. East.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Nov. 24. Detail: Major James Biddle, 6th Cavalry; Capt. F. E. DeConroy, 13th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Chaffee, 6th Cavalry; Capt. J. C. Obance, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. W. D. McCaw, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. M. B. Saffold, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 223, Nov. 15, Dept. M.)

The G. C. M. at Camp Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga., will convene Nov. 19 for the trial of Private William F. Ramsey, Bat. E, 3d Art. (S. O. 235, Nov. 14, D. East.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. Richard N. Batchelder, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; and Major William B. Hughes, Q. M., U. S. A., is appointed to meet in Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 20, 1884, to examine into and report upon the subject of a site to be selected for a national cemetery near that city (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the East.—A Plattsburg Barracks correspondent writes: "Our post now only consists of one company of the 12th Infantry, and it is not probable there will be any reinforcement, as the ultimate transfer to Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, is still a probability. Our commissioned force consists of Lieutenant-Colonel La Motte, Capt. Viven, and Lieutenants Waiz and McCarthy, with Dr. Girard in charge of the hospital. So you may imagine things are very quiet, and everything goes along with peaceful monotony."

The number of the *First Call* received this week is the first since the return of the 2d U. S. Artillery from Camp Virginia to Washington Barracks. The troops do not seem to have liked that camp as well as the previous one at Gaithersburg, for the *Call* says: "While at Gaithersburg the men enjoyed a dance once every week; there were several picnics, in close vicinity of the camp, to say nothing of the great attraction at Washington Grove during camp meeting time. There was practically nothing of this kind at Camp Virginia. Some of the men patronized the billiard and pool tables at the Springs Hotel, but this was a pretty expensive amusement to keep up for any length of time, while Major Throckmorton made a heroic effort to infuse life into base balling among the men. The men went into this, only spasmodically, however, and after the defeat of the soldiers nine at Culpepper, even base ball went out of date." The *Call* says: "During the absence of the troops Washington Barracks was honored by a visit from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Quartermaster Gen. Holabird. As an outcome of their visit, the L building, situated at the lower end of this post, is to be repaired, refitted and made habitable as company quarters."

The *Weekly Truth*, of Baton Rouge, La., says: "A more lovely spot in which to spend a few hours of an evening, than the National Cemetery, cannot be found. This cemetery is always neat and well kept, yet under the supervision of that gallant and meritorious gentleman, Superintendent Charles F. Eichwurzel, it has been much beautified and improved. Visitors are always welcomed by Mr. Eichwurzel, who will take pleasure in showing them around the premises, and we are certain that all those who fall into the hands of the gallant gentleman will come away with as high an opinion of his courtesy, as we did on a recent occasion."

Department of the Columbia.—General Miles has directed that upon the expiration of the present leases or the appointments as keepers of any military reservations affected thereby, they will be discontinued; those reservations near the mouth of the Columbia River in future will be under care and supervision of the commanding officer of the defenses thereof at Fort Canby, W. T. Those reservations on Puget Sound, under charge of the commanding officer, Fort Townsend, W. T.; subject to such orders as they may hereafter receive from Department Headquarters.

Department of Texas.—News came on Monday to Department Headquarters from Pena Colorado that a large band of Indians were raiding Presidio County and adjacent country. On Sunday they attacked Petty's ranch, near Chisos, and after a brave defense Mr. Petty was killed. The Indians captured the house, murdered Mrs. Petty, and carried off their three children, two girls and a boy. The Indians burned the dwelling, tore down the corral, and drove off twenty head of cattle and four horses. General Stanley immediately ordered Lieut. Eggleston and a scouting party from Pena Colorado to start in pursuit. They were joined by a volunteer force of thirteen citizens, and were on the trail in two hours from the time of receiving the news. A party was also dispatched from Fort Davis, traveling at nearly right angles in an endeavor to intercept the retreat of the Indians into Mexico. The Indians have been seen by several shepherds, and are supposed to be a part of Crook's antagonists, who had become separated from their tribe. They come from Mexico. This is the first raid reported in some years.

The *Brackett's News* of November 15 gives the following Fort Clark items: "Improvements are still going on under the direction of Major Voder, Post Quartermaster.... Lt. Williams, 19th Infantry, has been sick at his quarters for several days and unable to get about. He is much better at this writing and visited the Post Library this morning.... A scouting party of 25 men of Troop L, 8th Cavalry, left Thursday, under command of Lieutenant King and Lieutenant Kendall, to look after a gang of horse thieves and out-throats who have been committing depredations in the vicinity of Kickapoo."

Department of Missouri.—We have received a copy of No. 1, vol. 1 of "The Vidette," an interesting little sheet published by Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. The post news embraces the following: The two horses lost by Col. Bates and Lieut. Hammer, while hunting, were found by the latter gentleman last Saturday..... Target practice is the order of each day. During October the following qualified: Col. Bates, Lieut. Hammer, Sergts. Otten and Kelley, and Privs. Dugan and Wyman, all of Co. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WINTER QUARTERS AT FORT APACHE.

FORT APACHE, A. T., Nov. 9, 1884.

The winter gaieties at this post—heretofore overshadowed by Indian outbreaks—have begun in a most promising manner, and the present season bids fair to be a memorable one. On Wednesday last a charming luncheon was given by Mrs. James Lockett, 4th Cavalry. The taste displayed in the table garniture and the delicacy of the menu were excelled only by the wit and repartee of both hostess and guests.

A dinner given by Captain and Mrs. Dougherty, 1st Inf., to Captain and Mrs. Morton, 3d Cavalry, on Saturday, the 8th inst., was as delightful as the many hospitalities of these charming people always are. Captain Emmet Crawford is expected shortly on a visit to Captain Morton.

The operetta "Penelope," now in rehearsal, will probably be performed during the coming week by the officers and ladies of the garrison, under the musical direction of Mr. Victor Gomez. Anything undertaken by this most accomplished musician must be a perfect success.

The bright, sunny days we are now enjoying, are fully appreciated by the "tennis players." Many of the officers,

among whom Dr. W. W. B. Fisher, Lieut. James Parker and Lieutenant Lockett take the lead and are proficient in this most delightful of outdoor sports, and some of the ladies play extremely well. The most skillful and graceful player is said to be Lieutenant Lockett, who with his wife and baby boy leave Apache in December, to spend the holidays in Atlanta, Ga., from whence they will visit Macon, Savannah, New York, attend the inauguration at Washington, and, with a large party of friends, attend Mardi Gras. It is with great regret we lose them; their social hospitality and many accomplishments have rendered them most popular at the several posts at which they have served—in Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, and though we wish them a gay winter, we hope to have them back again ere long.

The abundance of venison, bear, wild turkey, duck, geese, quail and trout does much towards reconciling one for being ninety miles from the railroad and no end of distance from the luxuries of civilization. "NIMBUS."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Before a G. C. M., which met at Fort Bayard, N. M., was arraigned and tried Capt. G. E. Overton, 6th Cavalry, on a charge of "Oppressive conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," the specification alleging that he, being in command of his troop, L, 6th Cavalry, and having forwarded an application from Trumpeter Edward Delahanty, of his troop, as follows:

"FORT BAYARD, N. M., Sept. 23, 1884.

"The Regimental Adjutant 6th U. S. Cavalry, Fort Bayard, N. M. (thru) com'd'g officers troops L and G, 6th Cavalry.)

"Sir: I most respectfully request that I may be transferred from Troop L to Troop G, 6th Cavalry. My reason for making this request is owing to dissatisfaction with the manner in which I have been treated by my present troop commander, and I am under the impression that owing to the circumstances a change would be of benefit to all concerned. Hoping my application may meet with favorable consideration, I am your most obedient servant, EDWARD DELAHANTY, Trumpeter Troop L, 6th Cav."

with his endorsement in words and figures as follows:

"FORT BAYARD, N. M., Sept. 22, 1884.

"Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant 6th Cavalry, disapproved. This man is a confirmed drunkard and has been drunk much of his time—if not most of it—since he joined his troop about three months. He is a worthless man, but he had better stay where he is.

"G. E. OVERTON, Captain 6th Cavalry, Com'd'g Troop L."

did immediately order said Trumpeter Delahanty to be confined in the post guard house, although the soldier had committed no offence worthy of punishment, and did prefer a charge against him to the effect that he (Delahanty) did make to the Regimental Adjutant 6th Cavalry an application for a transfer from Troop L, 6th Cavalry, and did in said application state that he was dissatisfied with the treatment he received from his troop commander, and did by such statement intend and endeavor to create the impression that the treatment he had received from his troop commander had been other than just and proper, and that it had been oppressive or irregular, thus endeavoring to deceive his regimental commander and to convey a false and injurious impression in regard to his troop commander.

All this at Fort Bayard, N. M., on or about Sept. 23, 1884, for the purpose of terrorizing the soldiers of his, Capt. Overton's, troop and thus preventing them from sending any appeals or complaints against him, to superior officers; many of his men having previously asked to be transferred, and some having so complained.

Capt. Overton pleaded as follows: To the specification, "Guilty," except of the words, "although the soldier had committed no offence worthy of punishment," except also of the words, "for the purpose of terrorizing the soldiers of his, Capt. Overton's, troop, and thus preventing them from sending any appeals or complaints against him to superior officers," of so much of the specification as is contained in those words "Not guilty." To the charge, "Not guilty."

Of the charge, "Not Guilty," and the court does therefore honorably acquit him."

The reviewing authority, Brig. Gen. C. O. Augur, says: "The proceedings in the foregoing case of Capt. Overton, are confirmed. His entire acquittal is not approved. While the Commanding General hesitates in differing in opinion with so respectable a court, he cannot permit it to be inferred even by the slightest implication that he sanctions the principle affirmed by the court, that a respectful application made by a soldier to his regimental commander, through his company commander, to be transferred from his company on the ground that he is dissatisfied with his treatment therein, constitutes any military offence worthy either of punishment or prosecution."

The right of appeal from an immediate commander to a superior one is the right of every officer or soldier in the Army, and ought to be maintained untrammelled by fear of any resentment on the part of the officer whose acts or decisions are thus either expressly or impliedly questioned.

"To throw any impediment in the way of such appeal or to visit its exercise with confinement or threat of punishment, in the opinion of the Commanding General, does violence, alike to discipline, justice and good order in the Army." (G. C. M. O., 60, Dept. Missouri, Nov. 6.)

In the case of Private E. C. Howard, Co. E, 20th Inf., recently tried at Fort Elliott for insubordination, Gen. Augur says: "The record shows that the prisoner objected to a member of the court stating his objection as follows: 'I believe the officer to be prejudiced against me.' This was a very vague assertion, but the court in the case of an enlisted man might have invited a more specific statement. The record proceeds, however: 'The challenged member then stated, I ask to be relieved from sitting in this case.' Thereupon, without any further explanation, the court proceeded to consider and to overrule the challenge. In this state of facts it must be held that the request of the member to be relieved was a tacit admission of prejudice, and that the challenge should have been either allowed or inquired into further. The proceedings, findings and sentence are therefore disapproved, and the prisoner will be restored to duty."

In the case of Private Brown, Troop M, 10th Cavalry, recently tried at Fort Davis, Texas, Gen. Stanley says: "The record does not show that the testimony of the witness was read to him" (G. C. M. O. No. 11, Dept. Texas, 1880, page 5), that there was a complete identification of the witness (G. C. M. O. No. 11, Dept. Texas, 1880, page 4, note 2; G. C. M. O. No. 37, Dept. Texas 1884, nor the point where the prosecution rested or closed, which is usual (Winthrop's Digest, page 47, par. 2; G. C. M. O. No. 11, Dept. Texas, 1880, page 5). Subject to these remarks, the proceedings are approved."

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

The Quadrennial Congress will meet at Chicago in April next. The last meeting of the Ohio Commandery at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, was a most enjoyable one. After the transaction of routine business, Captain W. E. Crane read an interesting paper entitled "Bugle Blasts." Captain Wilson then presented the commandery with a roster of all officers, Army and Navy, who were confined in Libby Prison in 1863-64. A book was presented to the commandery for its library by Major B. E. Stevenson, of Kentucky, entitled "Army Letters," a compilation of great interest. The evening closed with a choice supper, and music and speeches. Major W. H. Lowe led the singing, and speeches were made by Captain Covrdale, Colonel McCormick, Colonel Guenther, U. S. A., Captain Mattox and others as they were called out. The next meeting will be held Dec. 3, when Captain E. S. Robertson will read a paper, entitled "From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHEN LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Theo. F. Kane. At Boston Nov. 20.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilcox. At New York Navy-yard.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Navy-yard, New York. Will be ready to proceed to Hampton Roads between middle of December and 1st of January.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At New York, repairing.

South Atlantic Station.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seely. Comdr. William S. Dana was ordered to command per steamer Oct. 31. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Rio de Janeiro Sept. 20.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Earl English.

Mail should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. e. s.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. A cable reports her at Gibraltar, Spain, November 12, 1884. Left Lisbon, Oct. 30, for Tangier, Gibraltar, Port Mahon and Villefranche. If the cholera continues to subside she will probably reach Villefranche early in December.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Sailed from Lisbon October 30, for a three months' cruise on the West Coast of Africa, to return to Gibraltar in January. Her ward room officers are as follows: Lieut. C. C. Todd, executive officer; Lieut. J. D. Adams, navigator; Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, Sidney H. May, W. C. Cowles and J. M. Robinson, watch officers; Chief Engineer, W. S. Smith; Asst. Engr., F. W. Bartlett; Paymaster, Chas. W. Slamm; Surgeon, Michael C. Drennan; P. A. Surgeon, James D. Gatewood; 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C., W. P. Biddle.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Tangier, Nov. 3, on route to Gibraltar and Alexandria.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Oct. 21. To leave about Oct. 31st for Valparaiso. Arrived at Oquimbo Nov. 20. All well.

IBOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Callao, July 22, on a cruise as far as Australia. Expected to arrive at Valparaiso about Feb. 14. Arrived at Apia Samoa, Sept. 22, and was to sail Sept. 27 for Pago Pago. Expected to reach Sydney by Nov. 1. Expected to return to Reunion coast about middle of February.

LACAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Address, Mail, to care American Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Panama, U. S. C., Oct. 11. Expected at Callao about Oct. 23 from Panama. Will then visit ports on the coast of Chili.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Used as a storeship in place of the *Onward*. At Callao Oct. 15, going to Oquimbo, where she will be stationed.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Peru. Was to be sold Nov. 14.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Mail, address care American Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Oct. 15. To leave in a few days to visit ports on the coast of Chili.

WAUCHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 15, where she will remain.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALEXANDER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Canton, China, Oct. 15.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. After remaining a few days at Tung-Chao-Foo, where it was perfectly quiet, proceeded to Chee-Foo, where she was Oct. 15.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Cape Town, Nov. 5. To sail Nov. 11 for United States.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 15. Going soon to Nagasaki, to close up storehouse.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Foo Choo, China, Oct. 15. Going to Shanghai for new boilers.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensley. At Shanghai, Oct. 15, where she will remain until relieved by the *Monocacy*.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. Lieut. Comdr. T. Nelson has been ordered to command this vessel per steamer November 22. At Shanghai, in dock, Oct. 15. Going to Tientsin to winter.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Shanghai Oct. 15. In company with the *Juniata* crossed the bar at Woosung, Oct. 6, and went up the river. At anchor off Wocung Oct. 15. Rear Admiral Davis reports that nothing of importance has occurred since his communication of Oct. 2. Part of French fleet said to be off Matsan, and other vessels operating on the Coast of Formosa. None have come North of the island of Matsan since the engagements in Min river. At the treaty ports everything has been quiet except at Weichow, where a few days ago (early in October), a riot occurred, during which the mob looted the foreigners' houses as well as their own Custom house, but no one was injured. The riot was quelled by the authorities. Commander Baker of the *Enterprise* reports that Mr. Graydon, late Lieut. U. S. N., is at Whampoa, placing torpedoes—being employed by the Chinese government. The repairs to the machinery had been completed.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 19 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. Address, Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, Station E. Capt. Allon V. Reed has been ordered to command on Nov. 23, 1884.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

On Special Service.

ALERT, Arctic Relief vessel. At New York. Ordered out of Commission this week.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel. At New York. Ordered out of commission this week.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn., at last accounts.

POWHEATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardelee. At Washington, D. C., Nov. 19. Has been ordered to go to Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Ohas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 25, for surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

THEETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel. At New York. Ordered out of commission this week.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarteney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving Ship. At New York.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug, Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Lahigh*, *Michigan*, *Massachusetts* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

NAVAL VESSELS REPAIRING.

The following vessels, which have been put out of commission, are being repaired at the several yards mentioned, and are expected to be completed at the dates given:

Vandalia.....	2d..	8 guns.	Portsmouth Yard..	Mar. 1, 1885.
Brooklyn.....	2d..	14 "	New York Yard.....	Feb. 21, 1885.
Pennscola.....	2d..	22 "	Norfolk, Va., Yd.....	Jan. 15, 1885.
Mohican.....	3d..	8 "	Mare Island, Cal. Yd.....	Jan. 1, 1885.
Marion.....	3d..	8 "	Portsmouth Yard.....	Dec. 1, 1884.
Omaha.....	2d..	12 "	Portsmouth Yard.....	Jan. 1, 1885.
Richmond.....	2d..	14 "	New York Yard.....	Feb. 1, 1885.
Adams.....	3d..	6 "	Mare Island, Cal., Yd.....	May 1, 1885.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SECRETARY CHANDLER is introducing in the Navy Department a new system of indexing, to be used in references to papers and matters on file in the Department, the object being to expedite the public business as much as possible. The committee of clerks appointed to examine into the different systems in vogue in the several Departments recommend the adoption of that followed in the War Department, by which any claim or question that ever came before the Department can be traced in many ways at almost a moment's notice, by its subject, its number in the files, the date when filed, or other matters connected with it.

The Norfolk Landmark says: Orders were received by Constructor Mallet Nov. 14, to survey the *Saratoga* for repairs. The *Jamestown* has already been surveyed and the survey approved. The three training-ships will probably be here for three months. The work on the *Pennscola* and *Wyoming* is progressing favorably. Over a hundred workmen are on the *Pennscola*. The *Wyoming* has had all her decks caulked, and will hardly leave for Annapolis before the first of January next.

It is thought that Secretary Chandler will disapprove the findings of the examining board in Lieutenant Impey's case, and he will either be promoted, or given another hearing.

Acting Rear Admiral Jouett, who has been in Washington this week consulting with detail board and Secretary Chandler about winter cruise of vessels of his squadron, has received special authority from the President to convene courts-martial and courts of inquiry while in command of squadron.

ALL the members of the Advisory Board, except Chief Engineer Henderson, who has been there for the past week, left Washington on Wednesday evening for Roanoke's works at New York, where the *Dolphin* is undergoing her finishing touch preparatory to trial the latter part of this week.

ALL the seamen aboard the *Tallapoosa* at the time of her disaster having claims pending in the 4th Auditor's office for balance of pay due, and for indemnity for loss of clothing, should at once forward to the Auditor their discharges, in order that he may settle their accounts as soon as possible.

The *Ounalaska*, at Mare Island, Cal., has been ordered out of commission.

The training ships, *Portsmouth*, *Saratoga* and *Jamestown*, now at the Norfolk Navy yard, will be surveyed this week. The necessary repairs to the ships will take about six weeks, after which they will make a winter cruise in the West Indies, returning to the United States about May next.

Ensign W. F. Varum and Asst. Engineer John A. Henderson have been recommended for retirement by the Naval Retiring Board.

The *Dolphin* expected to be ready for trial on Thursday, Nov. 20. She has been docked, and has been painted with Devco's paint—the only brand, of those recommended by the Advisory Board, on hand, and immediately available. The Advisory Board will be on the *Dolphin* during the trial.

The detail board has had its hands full this week looking up officers for the *Omaha* and *Marion*, and with other important details. Both these vessels, it is expected, will be furnished with their full complement of officers during the next ten days. The names of those thus far decided upon will not be announced until the list is complete.

The claims of the following officers of the Navy for mileage, under the Graham decision, were passed by the Second Comptroller this week:

Lieutenant E. S. Prince.....	\$245 77
Medical Director W. T. Hord.....	486 13
Captain George Brown.....	167 30
Paymaster A. D. Bache.....	236 54
P. A. Engr. Jas. H. Chasmar.....	287 67
Asst. Engr. Isaac B. Oakford.....	633 64
Surgeon J. E. Ayres.....	350 99
Commander John McGowan, Jr.....	742 93
Paymaster H. T. B. Harris.....	375 90
Chief Eng. F. O. Dade.....	349 13
Commander Purcell F. Harrington.....	252 40
P. A. Eng. John A. Tobin.....	120 00
Lieutenant Wm. A. Marshall.....	820 50
Chief Engr. Geo. F. Kutz.....	1,050 38

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Nov. 15.—Captain Allen V. Reed, to command the training ship *Minnesota*, Nov. 25.

Lieutenant Eugene W. Watson, to duty as Navigation Officer at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeon Joseph Hugg, to duty on board the training ship *Minnesota* at New York.

Nov. 17.—Commodore Edward Y. McCauley, to command the Navy Yard, League Island, Nov. 20.

Captain Henry Erben, to duty as Captain of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 25.

Nov. 18.—Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard, Washington, Nov. 25.

Mate L. B. Gallagher, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Mate Hugh Kuhl, to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Nov. 19.—Ensign T. S. Rodgers, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Assistant Surgeon William Martin, to special duty in connection with the New Orleans Exposition.

Nov. 21.—Lieutenant John C. Colwell, to duty in Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon F. L. Dubois, to the *Galena*.

Chief Engineer George W. Melville, to duty as Inspector of Coal at New York.

Assistant Engineer William B. Boggs, to the *Tennessee*.

Chaplain Alfred L. Royce, to Navy Yard, Boston, and other duty on board Receiving Ship *Wabash*, January 21, 1885.

DETACHED.

Nov. 15.—Captain J. H. Gillis, from the command of the training ship *Minnesota* November 29, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon T. Woolverton, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Engineer Leo D. Miner, from duty under the Naval Advisory Board at Pittsburgh, Penn., and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 17.—Commander George W. Coffin, from the command of the *Alert* and the charge of the *Theis* and *Bear*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander John F. Merry, from the command of the *Tallapoosa* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant William H. Emory, from the command of the *Bear* and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon W. J. Simon has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Shenandoah* on October 20, and has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

Passed Assistant Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, from the *Tallapoosa*, ordered to settle accounts, then await orders.

Chief Engineer George W. Melville, from the *Theis* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants John C. Colwell and Nathaniel E. Usher, and Chief Engineer John Lowe, from the *Bear* and placed on waiting orders.

Mates James W. Bixter, L. B. Gallagher and Hugh Kuhl, from the *Tallapoosa* and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Edwin H. Green, from the *Theis*; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames, from the *Bear*, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash, from the *Alert*, but to continue on special duty in New York, under instructions from the Surgeon-General, until December 31 next, when they will proceed home and await orders.

Nov. 19.—Lieutenant George M. Stoney, from the command of the *Ounalaska* and ordered to proceed to Washington and report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for special duty.

Ensign John L. Purcell, from the *Ounalaska* and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Commander Oliver A. Batcheller, from the command of the *Galena* and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon George A. Bright, from the *Galena* and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hull, from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at that yard.

Nov. 20.—Ensign William V. Bronough, from duty on the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 21.—Commander Theodore F. Kane, from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to command the *Galena*.

Assistant Engineer F. J. Schell, from the *Tennessee* and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Thomas W. Brown, from the training ship *Jamestown* and placed on sick leave.

PROMOTED.

Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon, to be Lieutenant-Commander from November 8, 1881.

LEAVE.

Granted to Ensign James B. Choon for three months from November 20.

The leave of Lieutenant George T. Emmons has been extended, with permission to take the January steamer to join the *Pinta* in Alaska.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Lieutenant Edward W. Very is ac-

cepted, to take effect April 30, 1885, and granted leave until that date.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant Eugene W. Watson, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from November 16, 1883.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial convened at the Norfolk Yard on the 21st inst., for the trial of Private Marine William Stanton for assaulting and wounding another person in the Service. The following named officers composed the Court: Commander C. N. Schoonmaker, President; Captain R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenants H. L. Tremain, Herbert Winslow, S. P. Comly, George A. W. Holman, and 1st Lieutenant R. Wallach, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending Nov. 19, 1884: Banner Rogers, Landsman, November 10, Naval Hospital, New York.
Henry Strow, Beneficiary, November 14, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

PACIFIC STATION.

Lieutenant H. C. T. Nye, transferred from the Shenandoah to the Monongahela, and detailed, in addition to his duties on board the store ship, to duty with the U. S. Minister to Peru.

Lieutenant Lucien Young, detached from the Onward and ordered to the Shenandoah.

MARINE CORPS.

The sick leave of First Lieutenant S. J. Logan has been extended three months from November 17.

The order of November 15, directing the transfer of First Lieutenant G. B. Bates from the Tennessee to the Galena, and Second Lieutenant C. A. Doyen from the latter vessel to the Tennessee has been revoked.

Captain George G. Reid is detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston.

Captain E. P. Mosher is detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant F. L. Denny, is detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Lisbon, October 30th.

The *Lancaster* arrived here on the 12th inst. having left Southampton on the 7th. She was quarantined for five days. On the 16th she was dressed in honor of the Queen's birthday, and on the 29th in honor of the King's father's birthday. The *Quinnebaug* arrived on the 6th from Plymouth, England, and was also placed in quarantine for five days. The *Kearsarge* was here more than six weeks; all the ships sailed October 30th.

A naval general court-martial, of which Captain E. E. Potter, U. S. N., was president, and Capt. A. S. Taylor, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate, convened on board the *Kearsarge* on the 23rd. The following transfers were made during the stay of the ships at Lisbon: Lieut. Webster Doty from the *Kearsarge* to the *Quinnebaug* for passage to Gibraltar, from which port he will proceed to the United States; Lieut. S. H. May from the *Lancaster* to the *Kearsarge*; Naval Cadet Wm. J. Baxter from the *Lancaster* to the *Kearsarge*; Ensign H. B. Ashmore from the *Lancaster* to the *Quinnebaug*.

Admiral English in a circular letter to commanding officers dated Oct. 27th directs that the apprentice boys on the station be given regular instruction hereafter by the officers and schoolmasters of their respective vessels, and that monthly reports be submitted at the end of each month to the Commander in chief.

The officers of the ships had an opportunity to hear Judie during the first three nights of her stay here, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity. She is soon to go to America for a season.

Two sick men were sent from the *Kearsarge*, and two sick privates in the Marine Corps from the *Lancaster* to the *Quinnebaug*. They will be sent home from Gibraltar. With these exceptions the report is "all well."

U. S. NAVY RATION REGULATIONS.

We are in receipt of an advance copy of the circular to be issued by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, promulgating the regulations concerning and Allowance Tables of the Navy ration which will supersede those heretofore in use, found on page 60, par. 54, and pages 309, 310, 311, 312 and 313 of the Regulations for the Government of Officers of the U. S. Navy in matters relating to the Pay Department, and also the Bureau's circular of Dec. 5, 1883.

From tables accompanying the circular, two show the constituent parts of the ration, their legal combinations, the substitutes allowed and the possibilities of variation. Another table gives a list of articles the Bureau will provide and their practical equivalents or substitutes, and the fourth table shows the estimated value of articles at the legal commutation value of 30 cts. a day for each complete ration. The circular says:

11. Commanding officers will be governed to the fullest extent practicable by the following recommendations of a board appointed by the Department to report upon the subject of the Navy ration, viz.:

"A very important point is a better distribution of meals over the working hours of the day, and we therefore recommend that the attention of commanding officers be called to the matter, so that in the future the breakfast hour may be earlier, and the supper hour later than has been the custom of the service, and also that they should give such directions as will insure the setting apart of a suitable portion of the ration to the end that a substantial breakfast may be daily provided, and if possible a small amount to the men going upon the mid-watch at sea."

13. Such provisions as, in the opinion of the pay officer in charge, can be spared from the supply on board without unduly reducing the quantities for regular issue, may, with the approval of the commanding officer, be sold to officers or other messes at their average cost price, to be delivered to them at the regular times and places of issue only; but no person or mess will be permitted to purchase a full allowance of any article while the crew are upon short allowance of that article.

15. Commutation of rations to enlisted men is not a right which they can claim, but is only allowed by executive authority for the sole purpose of affording a means of adding to and increasing the variety of the food provided by the Government. The commuted ration money is paid from the appropriation for provisions, and is not intended to be used for increasing the pay of cooks, or as a personal emolument to any individual; and when it is found by commanding officers that the privilege

has been thus misused, further commutation will not be permitted.

16. Commutation of rations may be authorized by written orders from commanding to pay officers, as follows:

1. For all members of the appointed petty officers' mess.

2. For the bachelors' mess.

3. For not more than one out of every four men in each mess of enlisted men.

4. For all officers' stewards, cooks and attendants, on the understanding that they are to pay their commutation money to the mess subsisting them.

17. All commutation of rations shall be for periods of one or more calendar months, beginning and ending with the same, the only exceptions to this rule being in the cases of men who come on board or leave a ship at intermediate times; and the commuted ration money shall be paid to the individual whose rations have been commuted, when the commanding officer may direct, but not oftener than once a month.

THE ARCTIC SURVIVORS.

SERGEANT BRAINARD, of the Greely party, is reported as saying that Ellison never complained, and whenever any complaint was made by others, his simple remark was: "Boys, I don't see what you have to complain of; I don't complain." That remark was always sufficient to stop the grumbling. Corporal Ellison never knew that he had lost both feet. A month after his feet were gone some one asked him how he felt. He answered he was feeling all right, but the bottom of his right foot itched. It was feared that if informed of the loss of his feet the shock would have killed him. Every time the stumps of his legs were dressed a screen was so placed that he could not see their condition.

The will of the late Private Charles B. Henry, of the Greely Arctic Expedition, was submitted for probate in the Probate Court at Chicago on Monday. The petition of William Helms to be appointed Executor states that both of the subscribing witnesses, Lieut. Kinsbury and Private Bender, have died since the making of the will, and that the property left by the deceased consists of a memorandum of indebtedness from Private Jacob Bender for \$80 and a claim against the United States for his pay as a private in the Army, altogether \$1,250. The real name of the deceased is also given as Charles Henry Buck, and he has left now surviving his father, Henry Buck; his mother, Mina Buck, residing in Lincoln, Neb., and two other sisters, Mina and Frida Buck, and a brother, William Buck, also in Hanover, Germany. The proving of this will will have to be done by depositions taken in the parties able to provide the hand-writings of the testator and the attestation's writing are at Washington and other points.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, sent to the Secretary of War this week the following as a note to the chapter on Arctic work in his annual report: "At no time after reaching Sabine could Lieut. Greely's party have crossed Smith's Sound to Littleton Island. While his men were strong, the current was so swift, and so filled with masses of drifting ice that there was not the slightest prospect of success, and any attempt could only have ended in drifting helplessly on some ice floe, a condition from which after 30 days the party had just been rescued. At Cary Island, directly in Lieut. Garlington's path, 100 miles south of Cape Sabine, there were 1,800 rations in the Nares escho, in good condition, which he had inspected but six days previously. This made it unnecessary to take from Capt. Sabine, of Lieut. Greely's stores, more than four days' rations for his own party. This would have left for Lieut. Greely at Cape Sabine 1,900 rations and placed his safety beyond question."

The President is understood to have signified his willingness to appoint Sergeant Brainard, of the Greely Expedition, to a 2d lieutenantcy in the Army, if in any way it can be brought about without conflicting with the spirit of the law governing appointments in the Army. One plan suggested is to honorably discharge him from his present commission and appoint him as a civilian. There is one vacancy left over from last year, to which he might be appointed under such a plan, provided, of course, that he pass the necessary examination.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport is fast becoming the centre of the scientific departments connected with the Navy. Orders were received there Nov. 14 for the establishment of a compass station in Coddington's Cove or Bay, north of Coasters' Harbor Island, to ascertain and to regulate the compass deviation of the new steel cruisers. Four buoys have been constructed and are on their way to Newport. They are to be planted at points north, south, east, and west, respectively, and the ships will sail around them, so as to ascertain the compass deviation at each point. Other scientific departments of the Navy have already been established here. These include the torpedo station and the naval training station, both in full operation; the measured mile, which has been and will be used for testing the speed of the ships of the Navy, and the naval training college, which opens soon with a full corps of instruction and officers.

LIST OF REVENUE MARINE VESSELS.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Clifaz, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. M. A. Hesly, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Crawford, (out of commission).
Cox, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. P. Tozier, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Jersey City, N. J.
Dir, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Key West, Fla.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, in charge, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. T. B. Mallett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Harley, 2d Lieut. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, out of commission.
Penrose, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, comdg, Chicoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, Port Townsend, W. T.
Stevens, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Shilohborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Serach, 2d Asst. Engr. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Walcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, San Francisco, Ca.
Washington, 1st Lieut. J. H. Parker, comdg, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.
Steamer A. D. Bache—Ensign J. M. Orchard, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Foot W. 231 Street, N. Y.
Steamer G. S. Blake—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Newport, R. I.
Schooner Eagle—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., comdg.—Address New London, Conn.
Schooner Earnest—Lieut. C. T. Forre, U. S. N.—Address Port Olympia, W. T.
Steamer Endeavor—Lieut. G. C. Hannus, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Port Morris, N. J.
Steamer Gedney—Ensign T. M. Brumby, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Station E, N. Y.
Steamer Hatter—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding—Address Box 2,402, San Francisco.
Steamer M'Arthur—Lieut. Edward D. Tausig, U. S. N., comdg.—Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.
Schooner Palmetto—Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg.—Address New Haven, Conn.
Steamer Patterson—Lieut. R. Glover, U. S. N., comdg.—Address C. S. Office, Washington, D. C.
Schr. Eady—Ensign A. F. Fechteler, comdg.—Address New Haven, Conn.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, commanding. At Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.
The Fish Hawk, Lieut. W. M. Wood, commanding, on her way to Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.
The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, commanding. At Baltimore, Md.

RECENT DEATHS.

ALFRED EDMOND BREWER, the well-known German traveller and naturalist, died November 15. He passed five years travelling through Egypt, Nubia, and the Oriental Soudan. He subsequently returned to Germany and went through a course of study at the Universities of Jena and Vienna. In 1862 he again travelled in Africa and explored the northern regions of Abyssinia.

CAPTAIN C. B. ARMSTRONG, who died at Portland, Oregon, June 24, 1884, in the 63d year of his age, was the youngest son of Major Horatio Gates Armstrong, who served as Captain, 23d Infantry, and Major and Assistant Inspector General in the War of 1812, and left the Army in 1815.

CAPTAIN LOUIS F. TIMMERMAN, an ocean navigator of high repute, died at his home in New York City a few days ago. He served from 1862 until 1866 as an Acting Master U. S. Navy, and was as Admiral Wilkes's flagship, the *Vanderbilt*.

FIR GEORGE F. PATRICK LAWRENCE, a veteran soldier of the British Army, died this week. Most of his service was in Hindostan, and he was the author of an interesting work, "Reminiscences of Forty-three Years' Service in India."

DR. D. B. MCKENZIE, who served in the U. S. Navy as mate and acting ensign from Nov. 4, 1864, to June 7, 1865, died a few days ago at Salt Lake City.

RINGGOLD W. LARDNER, a son of the late Rear Admiral James L. Lardner, U. S. N., died at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening of this week.

MRS. SARAH C. O'DELL, the mother of Mrs. Williams, wife of Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. Army, died November 10, at Washington, D. C.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT JOHN BURKHARDT, U. S. A., a veteran of many years' service, died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.

MARCHING BY CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

FORT MAGINNIS, M. T., Nov. 7, 1884.

SIR: In your issue of Nov. 1, I notice a short article on experimental marching of small cavalry detachments in Russia in December of last year, and March of this year, the average time on these occasions being from 5½ to 6 miles an hour. As you say, "such marches, however, could not be executed by large masses of cavalry, etc."

Without going back to the days of 1861-65, when cavalry of both armies, North and South, made many remarkable marches, I will mention a trip made in 1870 from Fort Harney to Fort Warner, Oregon, by a small detachment from H troop, 1st Cavalry. Three or four men started from Harney with despatches for the commanding officer at Warner, Col. E. Otis, now 8th Cavalry, the distance being 140 measured miles, over a rough, broken country, bad water, and scarce at that, and bad road, about twenty miles of it being heavy sand, the actual time between the two posts being twenty-two hours, and actual time of travel eighteen and a half hours, or a little over seven and a half miles an hour, the horses being in excellent condition on their arrival at Warner. After one day's rest the party returned, marching at the rate of fifty-five to sixty miles a day, both men and horses reaching Harney in good condition. This trip was made without any preparation whatever of either man or horse. Officers who served at either of the above mentioned posts may recall the circumstance.

I have no doubt but there are many instances in recent history of our cavalry, where quite as good, if not better, work has been done by cavalry detachments, and that without any special training of either man or horse, or injury to either. Our good Uncle Sam generally finds training of another kind for his cavalry, and experiments of the genuine kind. The trip herein mentioned was not experimental, but actual service rendered, and therefore much more worthy of note.

P.

NAVY ORDNANCE REPORT.

We give here the conclusion of the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Commo. Montgomery Sicard. The first part of the report will be found in our paper of last week:

An act of Congress having directed trials to be made of Clark's Deflective Turret, under direction of the Naval Advisory Board, it became the duty of the Bureau (as a matter of routine) to procure the armor for the turret and have the structure erected and prepared for trial. Accordingly, after some correspondence, the steel plates for the turret were ordered of Messrs. Schneider and Co., Grench, France, and the wooden part of the structure of the turret and gun, of Messrs. Wilington, Delaware, which firm is also to join and erect the whole turret. The steel plates have arrived and are in possession of the latter company. The Bureau has not yet been able to advance a 1-inch gun far enough to be probably ready to fire against this target as soon as completed. To use a gun of less calibre would be to unduly favor the target. It is thought that a 10-inch gun can be prepared in about six months.

The instruction of seamen gunners at the Ordnance Department of the Washington Navy-yard is continued, and a number of these young men have received a training which will contribute very greatly to their future usefulness in the Service. It is proposed to send a class to the Torpedo Station as soon as convenient.

ARMAMENT OF THE NEW VESSELS.

Since last report contracts have been made for steel forgings for one 10½-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 6-inch guns; also for the rings for the jackets and tubes of the two 10-inch guns ordered during the previous year. The forgings for the 6-inch calibre were ordered of the Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, near Philadelphia. Those for the 8-inch guns were ordered in England, part from Charles Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, and part from Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., of Manchester, and they are to be used in manufacturing the armament of the steel cruisers now in course of construction.

The Midvale Steel Company has completed the eight sets of 6-inch forgings ordered last year and has made good progress on the twelve sets since ordered, having cast and hammered all the large pieces and oil tempered some of them. This work is now being pressed by the company. The steel thus far presented has, as a rule, been satisfactory in quality, the rings being particularly successful and quite equal to any that have been obtained from abroad. The Midvale Company has lately put in an oil tempering plant, and now use oil treatment with all their 6-inch forgings. Very great delay has been experienced in obtaining some of the 8-inch forgings from England. Charles Cammell and Co., have delivered most of the jackets and tubes ordered from them. Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., have delayed very much in the delivery of their steel, and the greater part of it has not yet come to hand, neither is it certain when it can be expected. Having no plant of our own capable of producing 8-inch forgings, we are, of course, at the mercy of the foreign manufacturers in the matter of time. Three of the Cammell tubes and jackets have been put together, and the rings furnished by the same company are being oil treated, preparatory to being placed on the guns. The Ordnance machine shops at the Washington Navy-yard are at last commencing to receive steel forgings in sufficient number to enable the inspector to prosecute work to advantage, and the activity at the yard will increase considerably within the next few months.

One 6-inch gun of the general type to be used in the cruisers has been finished, and has had an extended trial and use at the naval ordnance proving ground. This gun is for the *Delphin*, and has fired about 150 rounds, with large charges of powder of different specifications and projectiles of 100 pounds weight. Its performance is very satisfactory. It has been rugged, and shows a very flat trajectory with great smoothness of flight of the projectiles. The Bureau has made contracts for machine-finishing guns with two private firms, the South Boston Iron Works and the West Point Foundry Association. The former firm has received two sets of 6-inch forgings, and has commenced work on them. The Bureau has not been able to furnish any to the West Point Foundry, but expects to do so ere long. Owing to the delays and difficulties inseparable from the commencement of a work of such magnitude as the fabrication of steel high-power guns in the United States, the armament of the new cruisers cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, be completed until some months after the vessels are finished. This fact was foreseen, and many times expressed when the construction of the cruiser was first proposed. Every exertion has been made to forward the work since then. Designs were prepared in ample time, and have not since been changed, but the difficulty of procuring material of the proper quality has been very great, and has called for considerable patience. The failure of Congress at its last session to appropriate promptly for the armament of the cruisers entailed an additional delay. Though the entire batteries of many times expressed when the time, the Bureau will be able to put part of the new guns on the ships when the latter are ready. The secondary batteries and searching outfits of the cruisers were ordered long since, and are expected to arrive in time for the vessels. While proving great guns, the Bureau has tried several new forms of spring-firing apparatus. Two of these promise very well, and will be attached to the guns of the new cruisers. The steel vent closing primer to go with the apparatus is of peculiar form, and has thus far given entire satisfaction. Two forms of electric vent sealing primers have also been designed and promise well.

Agreeably to your directions I have added to the other items an estimate of the amount of money required to arm certain vessels, the construction of which was proposed to Congress during last session. The nature of the armament of these ships was determined by the Naval Advisory Board, except that of the armored cruiser of 3,500 tons, in which case, as the Board had not designated any battery, the *Riachuelo* type was adopted by the Bureau as a basis to estimate upon.

NEW PROVING GROUND—HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

The space at our disposal at Annapolis for an ordnance proving ground is too restricted for the present and prospective development of naval ordnance. Commodore Sicard, under this head, recites the dangers surrounding the present proving ground, the water being frequently covered with small crafts, and there being many farms in the vicinity.

During the last session of Congress the idea was advanced that the effect of a moderate weight of dynamite exploded in contact with the plates of a modern-armored ship would be disastrous to the vessel—crushing in the sides, etc. A number of experiments were undertaken by the Bureau for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of various charges of dynamite and gun cotton on armored targets.

Charges of these explosives, varying from five pounds to 100 pounds in weight, were thrown against a vertical target and exploded. The target was composed of nine layers of 1-inch wrought-iron plates, strongly backed with twenty inches of wood, and braced so as to represent, as well as conveniently practicable, the stiffness of the sides of a ship, the result being that no material injury occurred to the target, though much more work was performed against it than would be likely ever to be performed against a single piece of the armored side of a ship. It was also shown that even were a considerable charge exploded in contact with the plates at the water line the effect would not be materially increased. The effect of 26 pounds of gun cotton exploded on top of a horizontal plate (three 1-inch layers), shattered the plate considerably. In the course of these experiments it was apparently shown that the point at which a charge of high explosive is ignited (with reference to the target) has an important effect on the amount of work done by the explosive. Commander Folger readily increased or diminished very materially the effect of his charges, accordingly as he ignited them on the side away from the plate or on the near side, and this notwithstanding the distance between the points of ignition in the two cases was only about a foot (the charge being 75 or 100 pounds). This result brings out strongly the fact that the charge of high explosives cannot furnish any tampering effect, but that to produce the greatest effect the ignition must be at some interior point of the explosive, well toward the rear. It also appears that the effects do not increase proportionally to the increase of the charge, the ignition surface remaining constant. The gradual ignition of the charge, even in the case of so violent an explosive as gun-cotton, was strikingly illustrated by the fact that when

26 pounds of wet compressed disks of that material were piled upon an iron plate and exploded from the top (without any tampering or cover), accurate impressions of the lower disk in the pile were stamped upon the iron underneath them. In this case there did not seem to be the least doubt concerning the complete explosion of the charge. Lieutenant-Commander Folger's conclusions as to the effect of the point of ignition of charges of high explosives are most important in their bearing upon the question of the effect of such charges upon the plates of armored vessels. Experiments were continued at the naval ordnance proving ground touching the firing of gun cotton shells from ordinary rifled cannon. Twelve rounds of shells loaded with compressed gun-cotton were fired from the 12-pound howitzer, and thirteen rounds were fired from the 80-pound breech-loading rifle, all with service gunpowder charges in the gun. The shells flew over the range as usual and no accident occurred. Three unfused shells charged with gun cotton were fired from the 80 pounder at the same target as had been used in the contact dynamite experiments; the shells exploded with great violence on impact, as shown by the great number of fragments recovered; but the damage to the target was very slight, explosion taking place before any practical penetration. In view of recent successful experiments at the naval ordnance proving ground, with a fuse designed to effect the explosive combustion of wet gun-cotton, the Bureau has under consideration a plan of a piece which is intended to project an aerial torpedo charged with 100 pounds of wet gun-cotton, to be exploded over or upon the deck of an enemy's vessel. There does not appear to be great difficulty in accomplishing the successful development of such a piece, which would be effective in our naval armament, especially for harbor defence or smooth water work.

TORPEDO SEARCH LIGHTS.—TORPEDO TRIALS.

A complete set of Mangin's projector, with Gramme dynamos, Brotherhood engines and the necessary appurtenances and connections, have been ordered for each of the new cruisers. The projectors are now being prepared by Messrs. Sauter, Lamonier and Co., of Paris, France; the engines by Mr. Peter Brotherhood, of London, England. The dynamos and motors for the ships are to be mounted on one bed-plate, the engines being connected to the general service.

Under this head Commodore Sicard states that only three inventors responded to the invitation sent out by him in pursuance of an act of Congress. The American Torpedo Company presented their directive torpedo, usually known as the *Lay-Haight*; Mr. Asa Weeks presented a rocket torpedo and Commander John A. Howell, U. S. Navy, presented an auto mobile torpedo. The trials took place chiefly in Hampton Roads. None of them were recommended for adoption. The performance of the Sims electrical torpedo was also witnessed by the Torpedo Board at Willet's Point, but it was not considered as adapted to naval warfare. In its report the Torpedo Board spoke highly of the performance and probable capabilities of Commander Howell's torpedo, and the Bureau has since undertaken the manufacture of three of these weapons, being strongly impressed with the value of the principal features embodied in the design. The cost of this torpedo is quite moderate, and its construction comparatively simple.

The purchase in Europe of the swift torpedo-boat recommended in last year's report is again respectfully urged. The fact that the Department proposes to ask for two of these boats, to be built in our country, does not militate against the policy of purchasing one from one of the most celebrated firms abroad. No experience has been had in this country in building such boats. The one obtained in Europe would doubtless furnish our builders with many good practical suggestions, and as a large number of these craft must be ultimately built, the expense of purchasing one now is not very onerous. The purchase of Whitehead torpedoes is recommended. This torpedo is not perfect, but is the only practical auto-mobile torpedo now in use on the ships of war of naval powers.

The Torpedo Station has remained in charge of Captain T. O. Selridge, U. S. Navy, and has been employed in the development of gun-cotton spar torpedo material generally. The gun-cotton munition has been entirely finished, and is at work providing a store of the explosive for the Navy. It is thought that the product of the factory is equal to the European standard, and the amount turned out will be enough for present needs. Considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of the gun-cotton spar torpedo, and of the fittings connected with it. A number of valuable experiments have been made on the comparative power and usefulness of various search lights, and of the dynamos and engines therefor. These experiments will be continued, if possible, the real value of search lights and of the different other apparatus. Instruction has been given to the usual class of officers, and their attention and proficiency was considered very satisfactory. The report of the Board which witnessed the examination recommends certain changes in the methods of instruction, etc., which had long before engaged the attention of the Bureau and of the station. Their views are considered in the main correct, and efforts have been for some time in progress to accomplish what they recommend.

As mentioned in last year's report, a change in the course of instruction was inaugurated this year whereby an opportunity was afforded a limited number of the students to pursue a longer and more special course than usual, and after conclusion of the regular (or general) course. This practice will be continued, and it is thought that it will be highly beneficial. The course of instruction for gunners was resumed this year, and the officers who attended were reported by Captain Selridge to have acquitted themselves well.

ENGLISH ADMIRALTY BLUNDERS.

The recent exposure of the defects in the British warship *Agamemnon* has given rise to an unusual amount of controversy in naval circles. I have it, says a correspondent of the *Pail Mail Gazette*, on the very best of authority that from the first very grave doubts existed in the minds of the officials as to the sailing capabilities of the vessel. The glaring defects in the *Agamemnon* are unfortunately not confined to that vessel, for it has been, it now appears, generally known among the chief officials that the *Ajazz*, sister ship to the *Agamemnon*, is not one whit superior to the *Agamemnon*. The *Ajazz* was built at Pembroke, and is now here for fitting. At her trial trip, which took place some 12 months since, her steering apparatus was found to be very defective; so much so that a collision was only just avoided. The cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs in the navigation of these two immense and costly war vessels is attributed by the naval experts here to the faulty construction of the "sheer" or longitudinal curve or bend of the hulls, which, being out of proportion to the other "lines," counteracts the effects of the rudder when the vessel is "under way," and causes her to "heel by the bow," as one of the Admiralty officers expressed it, when the head of the vessel is put about. The bulbous and disproportionate shape of the hull sets in the same manner as would be produced by forcing an unevenly formed wedge through the water, the action of a "head sea" or tidal stream producing an erratic course. Another blunder in the design of the "fittings" of these vessels is the inefficiency of the hydraulic and automatic gear.

NAVAL TYPES OUT OF DATE.

The *Avenir Militaire*, discussing the condition of the French Fleet, draws attention to the rapidity with which types get out of date. "There is the *Sfax*, for example, it says, which might have been given to us by its designer ten years ago, if the Admirals had not rejected the plans as too complicated. The *Sfax* would have been the other day a real 1st-class cruiser, far superior to the *Tourville*, the *Duguesne*, or the *Shah*, and all the other types built in France or elsewhere. But next year, should she be completed, it is not at all certain that she will not arrive too late. The *Milana*, which is to steam two knots faster than she does, will be

a smaller and better craft. Neither one nor the other will be able within a restricted radius to resist the pursuit of a swarm of torpedo boats, costing in all only half her price. On the great highways of the ocean, the torpedo-boats of 240 tons which we have on the stocks at Havre could overtake and sink them. According to Captain Gougeard, the ex-Minister of Marine, the *Sfax*, etc., are only instruments of warfare intended for the piping times of peace. The *Avenir* is very much afraid that the fine ironclads which France is building, and which fill the British mind with apprehension, will be out of date before they are ready to go to sea. The *Avenir* then blames the French Admiralty for having built cruisers on the model of the *Shah* and the *Inconstant*—the *Tourville* and the *Duguesne*—when the English had given up that type. "Our rivals," adds the writer, "adopted a model which we rejected; they built ten of the *Constance* type first of all, then the *Iris* and the *Mercury*, faster vessels, which do them great honor. They will soon have six vessels ready, and one of a still more perfect type, like the *Leander*, which is expected to steam 18 knots, and to be almost innumerable. These vessels are smaller than the *Sfax*, but they will be faster and, consequently, superior to her. The *Arethusa*, one of these, is being prepared for the Chinese station; and also a new ironclad, in order to show the Celestials ships superior to ours." Taking it altogether, the *Avenir Militaire* is dissatisfied with the state of the French Fleet, which, it says, on several foreign stations, cuts a very poor figure.

COMMODORE LUCE'S PART IN A ROMANCE.

"HALSTON," in the *New York Times*, says: "Now that Admiral Porter has written a romance, one naturally expects to see other naval officers follow his example. Possibly Commodore Luce will be the next to fall; at least the other day I heard a story in which he figured prominently, and which he might easily make the basis of a nine-part love yarn. During the late unpleasantness, Lieutenant-Commander Luce, for such was his rank at the time, commanded one of the vessels engaged in blockade duty. By one of the chances of war Lieut. Luce found himself off the Florida coast, and running into the then friendly port of Jacksonville, went ashore. With him he took his coxswain, a bright, intelligent, young sailor, Frank Smith, a native of Connecticut, and although only a sailor, a gentleman. As the nautical heroes rolled up one of the principal streets of the town they encountered an interesting couple, a well-dressed old gentleman and his daughter. The daughter was handsome—daughters of well-dressed old gentlemen always are—and what was best of all, Lieut. Luce recognized the beauty's father as an old friend whom he had known and loved in peaceful ante-bellum days. The recognition was mutual and, well the story is told. Acquaintance, friendship, small boy Cupid, an engagement, a stern father and despair for Coxswain Smith, of Connecticut, and the Southern maiden. Now comes Lieut. Luce to the front. An idea strikes the naval officer. Smith is a loyal subject. Lieut. Luce has a consultation with the parent anxious for his lands. The lovers are called in, the gallant Lieutenant acts as the *deus ex machina*, the heiress is betrothed to the sailor, the estates are saved, and all goes merry as the marriage bell which rang right cheerfully soon after. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have just been visiting Southport, Conn., the boyhood home of the happy husband."

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

A WRITER in the *Panama Star-Herald* says: Recently I had the pleasure of examining an old piece of Spanish ordnance. It is a brass breech-loading cannon, the property of our esteemed friend the Bishop of Panama. The exact measurements of this shapely piece of artillery are as follows:

The diameter of the bore at the muzzle is three inches. Back of the muzzle band on a raised square measuring two inches by two, is the letter E, for Eley. The circumference of the muzzle band is eighteen and a half inches. The circumference of the second band is thirteen inches. The extreme length of the piece is forty-four inches. The distance between the edges of the trunnions is nine and a half inches, their circumference is seven and a half inches, and their diameter two and one-eighth inches. The first part or swell of the breech, just back of the trunnions, measures twenty-one and a half inches. Circumference of the breech at its thickest part twenty-one and a half inches. Thickness of its sides one and a half inches. Internal diameter of the bore where breech block closed the gun three inches and an eighth. In the upper posterior third of the breech on both sides, are two slots, measuring two inches and a half horizontally by three-quarters of an inch wide. These undoubtedly were used for passing a transverse bar, that held the block in position—during travelling and firing. In the under surface of the breech chamber there is an opening square externally measuring half an inch; it tapers off to a small round hole that enters the chamber about its centre. One can hardly fancy that it was the firing hole. A careful examination leads one to suppose that as the block, fitted with almost mathematical accuracy, this opening was probably left to allow air to escape in closing the breech and permit rapid firing, etc. The measurements of the breech chambers are five and a half inches longitudinally by four and a half inches transversely.

The gun evidently was designed and cast upon well known scientific principles, such as are recognized to this day. The upper part of the breech lock—fitted under a strongly cast shoulder of brass, in the thickest part of the side of the bore, just inside the trunnions. As stated the diameter of the bore anteriorly is three inches; posteriorly three inches and an eighth. Did the early Spanish artillerymen cover their shot with lead to secure accuracy of aim, and prevent the loss of the gases generated by the explosion of the powder?

The weight of this very interesting relic of the Spanish Main of "ye olden days" is probably 125 pounds. In view of its antiquity the symmetrical proportions are excellent. While Lieut. Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse's expedition was in the Darien three guns of this type were discovered and brought to Panama. The gun under consideration was presented to Bishop Paul, and the others are in the Paris Museum.

A GENERAL order has been promulgated by the English War Office which puts into practice a principle the adoption of which is of paramount importance to the interests of the Army. It is at length explicitly laid down that a soldier convicted of a purely military offence shall not be associated in his imprisonment with civil criminals. Until recently soldiers sentenced to long terms of imprisonment had been confined in the ordinary jails, but the General Order now issued enjoins that a prisoner convicted of an offence constituting a breach of discipline only shall be committed to a military prison, or, if the term of imprisonment to be undergone does not exceed the limit prescribed for sentences to be passed in cells attached to barracks or in garrison provost cells, the imprisonment may, if the general in command thinks fit, be inflicted in these places of confinement.

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The medical journals and medical men are discussing
the new anesthetic, hydrochlorate of cocaine, which
suspends the sensation of the part to which it is applied
without interrupting the general consciousness of the
patient. It was first brought into notice by Dr. Koller,
of the Vienna General Hospital, in the Ophthalmic
Congress at Heidelberg last September. Numerous
experiments have since then been made with cocaine,
on both sides of the Atlantic, and it is believed that
the new anesthetic will be valuable in the treatment of
other parts than the eye. There are many objections
to the use of both ether and chloroform, in numberless
cases, and the more sanguine members of the medical
profession are confident that cocaine is to be a substi-
tute for both, in nearly all operations in which anesthe-
sia is desirable. Cocaine is obtained from the enythox-
ylon of coca, which grows upon the mountains of Peru
and Bolivia, and which has been known since 1855.
It was applied in a recent instance to the eyes of a
member of the writer's family, and the report is that
complete insensibility to the pain of an operation was
thus secured.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
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Remittances should be made by check, draft, or postal note,
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F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if
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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage
should be added to the subscription price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon
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orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for
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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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NAVAL TRAINING VESSELS.

In the annual report of Commander W. S. Schley,
the new Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, we find a
further contribution to the question of sailers and
steamers, in his recommendation regarding the vessels
best adapted for training apprentices. In the strongest
possible terms the building of "two composite sailing
vessels, with auxiliary steam power and lifting
screws," is advocated, Commander Schley urging that
the apprentices should be familiar with the require-
ments of the cruising Navy of to day, rather than those
of the present "old and almost obsolete cruising train-
ing ships."

Commander Schley's opinion is entitled to great re-
spect, but it is to be remembered that naval officers are
by no means agreed as to the wisdom of the policy he
recommends. It is believed by many, and among
them some of those who have been brought most inti-
mately into relations with our apprentice system, that
the best result is to be obtained by strictly adhering to
the idea of training the boys as seamen. Incidental to
this is the experience in the same time acquired by offi-
cers of the training vessels where sailers are used.
The three ships *Portsmouth*, *Jamestown* and *Saratoga*
are good for years yet and the boys can get the necessary
instruction in steaming, after their transfer to the regular
cruisers. The complaint that the ships are too heavy
for the boys to handle, might be met by rigging them
merchant fashion.

While cruising at sea on long passages affords a
good school for the apprentices, watch and watch
is hard enough work for grown men, and it must be
very hard, indeed, for growing youngsters to stand for
any great length of time. Then too it must, we should
suppose, interfere very seriously with the work of
instruction, which ought to be constant and unceasing.
For this reason, it seems to us that shorter cruises for
the training vessels should be the rule. The record of
days at sea made by the vessels of the training squad-
ron seems almost phenomenal in these days of steam,
and passages of forty or fifty days from Madeira, or
sixty days from Aspinwall, when within a short dis-
tance of port, appears to be a useless waste of time
that could, perhaps, be put in to better advantage.

This last is one argument urged in favor of the change
to steamers, and a further one is that these steamers
would have guns of the new pattern, with carriages
rather more modern than those we now see, for the
boys to handle. There being necessity for a full arma-

ment for such a ship, great guns enough for one division
to exercise with, would, it is believed, be entirely suffi-
cient for purposes of instruction, and the space and
weight thus saved could be devoted to other purposes.
As to this will it not be well to wait for better guns un-
til we have them? The guns in the present training
ships are as good, and indeed are almost identical with
those we are putting on board the vessels now fitting
out. The boys instructed in the great gun drill on the
cruising vessels of the training squadrons will find the
same drills, etc., on their transfer to the regular
cruisers.

In view of the difference of opinion as to the vessels
asked for and the uncertainty as to an appropriation for
them, we hope that every attention will be given to
adapting the vessels we already have to the use in-
tended; and further that with a new régime in the
Bureau of Equipment of Recruiting we may have a
thorough overhauling of the training system, cutting off
the dead weights and transferring the work of enlisting
the boys to the regular receiving ships. It strikes us,
too, that the plant at Newport is out of proportion to
our small Navy. With 750 boys we have the outfit
there for 5,000, and the most that can be asked for at
present is an increase of the number to one thousand.
Though there seems to be a disposition to concentrate
everything at Newport, we doubt whether New Lon-
don is not a better place for the headquarters of the
training squadron. It opens on to Long Island Sound,
instead of the open sea, and cruising could be had in
this enclosed water, and that of Chesapeake Bay where
it can be carried on all the year.

We shall have a good deal to ask of an economically
disposed Congress, and it is best to limit requests to
our most pressing necessities. Nor have we yet had
such success in building sailing vessels and steamers
combined as to prove that it is best to undertake it for
our training squadron, in which we have vessels that
can be so well adapted to secure the instruction most
needed, that in seamanship. Let us spend all the
money that can be secured for regular cruising vessels
and use the present vessels in training out good seamen
for them and giving some of our younger officers, as
well as the boys, the advantages of an experience in
cruising along our coast. A few thousand dollars judi-
ciously expended upon the three vessels at Norfolk will
make them good for ten or fifteen years to come.

While we are not clear, therefore, as to the wisdom
of the recommendation that the steamers be built, we
trust that if it is done the plans adopted for them
will provide for a light spar deck, the utility of
which is shown in the present vessels; without it the
new craft would be of inferior comfort, and the work of
instruction would meet with great hindrance. We
may rest assured that if Congress can decide to appro-
priate the money necessary to build and equip these
vessels, great care will be taken that all the modern ap-
pliances in the way of mess tables and lockers, bag
racks, improved cooking facilities, etc., etc., will re-
ceive due attention, and that they will be a credit to
the Navy and the training service.

PREVIOUS TRIALS AND CONVICTIONS.

In the JOURNAL of March 24, 1883, we referred to
the case of Private Thor. Benson, Co. G, 10th Infantry,
and, incidentally, suggested the propriety of incorpo-
rating in a specification, under a charge, instances of
previous trials and convictions. In that article we re-
ferred to the objection on the part of many to such an
incorporation, and expressed the opinion that another
way might be used in such cases, namely, to spread the
instances of previous convictions before the court as
evidence to show the accused to be a chronic offender.
Our attention is again called to the matter by the re-
ceipt of an exhaustive "Opinion" on the subject by
Captain F. D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, Judge Advocate
of the Department of the Columbia. This has been
officially concurred in by the Department Commander,
General Miles, in his action upon certain cases, and pro-
mulgated in G. O. M. O. 34, of 1882, and 11 and 47, of
1884, from the Headquarters of that Department. We
have heretofore given, in full or in part, the remarks of
General Miles in the cases in question. He and Capt.
Baldwin both hold that the setting forth in a specifica-
tion instances of previous trials and convictions is not
a pleading to an offence, as the fact that an accused
has been previously tried and convicted is not a military
offence, and that the incorporating of such matter in a
specification or pleading to a charge is nothing more
nor less than spreading before the court, before a find-
ing has been reached, a record showing the accused's
prior character. An approved form of procedure for
courts in such cases is appended to Captain Baldwin's
pamphlet. This provides that after the prisoner has
pleaded to the specific allegation, and the court has

arrived at a finding, it may, upon motion, call for and examine the records of the company to which the accused belongs to ascertain his previous trials and convictions. Having considered these, the court can then proceed to decide upon its sentence. We are inclined to favor this latter method, as it rids the specifications of matter not pertinent to the specific offence for which the prisoner is to be tried, while at the same time it takes care that the court shall have full opportunity to ascertain the military record of the soldier who has been arraigned before it. We commend Captain Baldwin's pamphlet to careful perusal.

RETIRED OFFICERS DROPPED.

THERE are now five vacancies in the retired list of the Army, which has been reduced three numbers this week by the dropping of Major Benjamin P. Runkle, Lieut. Charles P. Miller, and Lieut. John H. McBlair, Jr. The pay of these officers, it will be remembered, was stopped some time ago at the instance of the Secretary of War and in accordance with the opinion of the Court of Claims, delivered last winter. The court held that these three officers had been illegally restored to the retired list of the Army. The action of the President in dropping Major Runkle was somewhat of a surprise to officers in Washington, as it had been supposed that no steps would be taken in that direction until his case had been decided by the Supreme Court. His was the only case appealed to that tribunal. The appeal was made by both sides. It will probably come up for trial some time this winter. No appeal was noted in the cases of Miller and McBlair, for the reason that the sum involved was not sufficient for them to carry them up, and the Government did not appeal, as the decision of the Court of Claims was in its favor. In the cases of Montgomery, Gould, and others, decided by the Court of Claims, it was held, it will be remembered, that they were now legally in the Army, for the reason that they had received promotion and had been confirmed by the Senate since their illegal restoration. These officers can, therefore, rest easy as to their future. Captain Adam Badeau will follow next. His case will probably be decided by the Court of Claims this winter. General Sickles was wise enough not to make a claim for longevity pay under the Tyler case, and thus escaped the decision which has been fatal to Runkle, Miller, and McBlair. Dr. Pope, while not in a pleasant position, will probably escape the loss of his commission. His case was allowed to be withdrawn from the Court of Claims in consequence of the expected immediate and favorable action by Congress. This he received, but, it will be remembered, met with a "pocket" veto by the President. As his case is not likely to be brought before the Court of Claims, he can probably receive a promotion and confirmation by the Senate, and thus secure a legal status before steps could be taken toward dropping him, as in the case of the three unfortunate officers mentioned.

We complete this week our publication of the very valuable paper read at the last meeting of the Military Service Institution by General Edward L. Molineux, Major-General in command of the 2d (Brooklyn) Division of the National Guard of New York. We are requested to state that this lecture will appear in the *Journal of the Institute* in due time, with a report of the brief discussion which followed the reading. While we willingly mention this fact, we are constrained to say that we think it a mistake to make the existence of this periodical an occasion for objecting to the publication by other periodicals of the papers read before the Institution. After we had issued the first part of General Molineux's paper, and had announced our intention of publishing the remainder, we received a telegram coming from an officer of the Institution, but not from its headquarters, to the effect that the Institution "object to further large extracts" from General Molineux's paper. As this does not accord with the expressed wish of other members of the Institution, we assume this to be an individual expression of opinion, and not a declaration of the policy of the Institution. We should regret to think that so illiberal a policy had the sanction of an institution presided over by so liberal minded a soldier as General Hancock, and numbering among its officers such men as Generals Getty, Banét, Fry, Crittenden, Merritt, Abbot, Whipple, Jackson and Perry; Colonels Baylor, McKee, Michie and Closson. It is the interest of the Army which these distinguished soldiers represent, even more than it is ours, to give the widest publicity to the papers read before the Military Service Institution, and it is only courteous to the gentlemen, who, without fee or reward, and in the interest of the advancement of Military science alone, prepare these papers that this should

be done. If every newspaper in the country would publish them, it would, in our judgment, be wise, and in the best interests of the Institution to offer them every facility for doing so. This policy is pursued by the Naval Institute, which has freely put its papers at our disposal, and we can only regret that the limits of our space do not always permit us to avail ourselves of this courtesy to the extent we should like to do. We speak of this because we have reason to think that the wishes of the members of the Institution have been misunderstood and that if this matter is brought to their attention the mistake will be corrected. Our experience has not convinced us that there is such an inordinate thirst for Military treatises of the higher order that anyone need disturb himself lest they should be too freely distributed.

COL. J. P. MARTIN, of the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., has recommended to the military authorities that in future the names, services, etc., of the non-commissioned officers of the Army appear on the annual register. The suggestion is a good one, and we trust to see it adopted. The list is not so numerous as to make the item of cost an object, and there is an incentive offered which could not fail to be of benefit to the service.

JOSEPH HATTON, in a recent letter to the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, bears rather heavy upon Prime Minister Gladstone. He says: "We are at present engaged in making mistakes. As long as the self-conscious and concealed wood chopper who governs England is all-powerful, so long shall we be in a muddle at home and abroad. You know that Lord Palmerston said of him, 'He will ruin his country or die in a mad-house.' He has almost done the first. I saw him yesterday. He looks strong enough and obstinate enough to go on, like Claudian, 'getting younger through the centuries.' So I conclude he will finish his work fiddling or chopping trees while London is burning."

THE appointments of Frank E. Nye, of Maine, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and O. H. Young, of New Hampshire, to be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, have been reconsidered, and the former goes to the Commissary Department, and the latter to the Quartermaster's Department. The explanation given for the change is that the President intended that they should be assigned to these departments in the first place, but he unintentionally directed their assignments to the wrong places.

The change is no doubt a wise one. Capt. Young's experience as Captain and Asst. Quartermaster during the war certainly fits him for a like position in time of peace; while Capt. Nye, who has not had any special training in either branch, can doubtless become acquainted with the duties as an officer of the Commissary's Department more readily than he could with the duties of an Assistant Quartermaster.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL Sheridan, having suffered somewhat from malaria, left Washington the latter part of last week, by water, for Fort Monroe, Va., accompanied by Mrs. General Sheridan, Colonel Gregory, A. D. C., and a few friends. A most agreeable time at Old Point Comfort was provided for them, and during their stay they paid a visit to Yorktown, Va., and inspected the new monument and other points of interest. Later on this week they went to Norfolk, Va., taking the steamer from there to Boston. It is hoped the sea air will rout the Lieutenant-General's malaria.

MR. W. T. CHAMBERLAIN, of Norwich, Conn., has secured a patent for charging shells with compressed air, so that they can be used in a gun adapted to their use, carrying their propelling force in a shell at the base of the bullet as the ordinary powder cartridges now do. What his specification claims is "the method of charging a projectile or weapon consisting in placing such projectile or weapon having an air-chamber and a valve into an air-tight receiver, the forcing air into said receiver, the valve opening and permitting air to enter the aforesaid chamber, and finally removing the projectile or weapon air filled, the valve being closed." The valve spoken of is one in the base of the shell, which opens under the pressure by the compressed air in the receiver and closes automatically when the pressure is lessened. The air-charged shell is discharged by liberating the compressed air in the chamber of the arm, "the action of said air being exerted on the missile so as to impel the projectile forcibly" from the weapon, "this also being accomplished without gunpowder or other explosives, thus avoiding the smoke, heat and the fouling tendency thereof." Mr. Chamberlain has shown us a model of his gun and pro-

jectile, manufactured by himself, with which, he tells us, he has secured a range of half a mile with 200 lbs. pressure, the best he could obtain with the imperfect means at his command.

AN official in England recently received the following letter from the British War Office in regard to the placing of orders for gunpowder in Germany: "I am directed by the Surveyor General of Ordnance to inform you that the gunpowders recently adopted as the best for her Majesty's service are of German origin, the most recent being made from a composition that is kept secret, and that German manufacturers are allowed to compete with English for powders, the composition of which is known: but for obvious reasons, apart from the question of free trade, a preference is shown to English makers who produce the quality that is required. I have to add that orders are about to be placed abroad for the special powder of secret composition immediately wanted, but that no steps will be wanting on the part of this department to encourage its manufacture in this country."

ACCORDING to Lieutenant Greely of his nineteen men who perished all but one were smokers, and that one was the last to die. The seven survivors were non-smoking men. This is an important argument for the anti-tobaccoists. If we had belonged to the expedition we should have been inclined to regret that we were not among the smokers; these are circumstances under which tenacity of life is not an unmixed blessing. But our advice is, all the same, to refrain from smoking whether you go on an Arctic expedition or remain at home. Judging from the quantity of cigars distributed on board the vessels sent for the relief of Greely it would not appear that the members of the relief expedition were especially concerned as to their smoking habits. It is a fact, however, in the line of the above statement, that Chief Engineer Melville does not smoke and one of his mess had to do double duty at the cigars to dispose of his own allowance and Melville's.

THE annual report of Hon. W. W. Upton, 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, for the year ending June last, is purely statistical. It shows a grand total of accounts and claims settled of 27,780 involving an amount of \$102,650,412. Of this number and amount 14,866 claims representing \$15,848,547 were from the 3d Auditor, who has charge of accounts of Army paymasters, of disbursing officers of Ordnance and Medical Departments, and of recruiting officers; 7,872 claims representing \$72,121,870 from 3d Auditor, who adjusts the accounts of disbursing officers of the Quartermaster, Subsistence and Engineer Departments, and of disbursing officers of the Signal Service; 1,995 claims representing \$14,995,569 from the 4th Auditor, who has charge of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Navy Department.

THE resignation of Lieut. Edward W. Very, U. S. N., which was tendered a month or more ago, and was held over until the return of Secretary Chandler, was accepted this week to take effect April 30, 1885, with leave of absence until then. As we have previously stated, Secretary Chandler was anxious to have Mr. Very remain in the service, and would have offered him any lawful inducement to have him do so. It was only upon the Secretary ascertaining that he was determined in the step he had taken that he accepted the resignation, and then he did so with reluctance.

THE First Comptroller of the treasury has made a decision in favor of the right of an officer of the army to be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred in defending himself in a suit brought against him in a state court for the lawful performance of an official duty.

THE cases of the U. S. vs. North and the U. S. vs. Emory was submitted to the Supreme Court on appeal on Wednesday, and a decision may be looked for on Monday next. We have received two briefs in these cases, one by Mr. Moberly and the other by Mr. Stryker. These legal gentlemen were formerly partners and had, it will be remembered, a falling out. Both now claim to be authorized by General Emory to argue his case, and each submitted a brief. The Solicitor General practically gives up the case, simply quoting the statutes and submitting his case upon them.

THE Ordnance Foundry Board is now completing their investigations, and will shortly meet in Washington to prepare their report unless they should decide to consult a little further with the steel men before doing so.

The *Dolphin* is certainly making an unfortunate beginning. First, we are asked to excuse her from a trial at full speed, because the socket of the high pressure valve had broken. Next, her fire room had to be extended, and now we learn her trial is again postponed because of the breaking of her crank shaft. Mr. Roach will have to do much better than this if he wishes to secure a monopoly in building naval vessels.

A despatch from New Haven reports that the *Dolphin* was disabled five miles southeast of Faulkner's Island, Thursday night, and was compelled to anchor, setting signals of distress and for assistance. There were no tugs available at the time, and next morning, upon investigation, the *Dolphin* was found to have disappeared. As she was right in the track of the Sound steamers, it is believed she was picked up by one of them and towed to some port.

ENSIGN W. I. Chambers, U. S. N., winner of the Prize Essay for 1884, read his essay before the Washington Branch of the Naval Institute on last Thursday evening. The subject of the essay was the Reconstruction and Increase of the Navy. The meeting was very well attended, being, in fact, one of the largest ever held in Washington. The major part of those present were lieutenants, there being the usual dearth of older officers whom one would naturally expect to find present at a meeting when such a live topic as the Reconstruction of their Navy was under discussion. The Institute is doing a good work in discussing such subjects at a time when both political parties have decided that we must have a Navy, and when it is only a question of what kind of a Navy we should have. There can be no better medium than the Naval Institute for our Naval officers to place themselves on record as to their views as to what the service requires, and it is to be hoped that those officers who have fixed ideas on the subject will avail themselves of such an opportunity.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

As set forth in the Annual Report of Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 12, 1884.

SIR: There is a general impression throughout the country that a very large amount of money (over three hundred millions of dollars) has been spent on the Navy since the war, without anything to show for it. This impression has hindered the advance of the Navy, for whenever an attempt has been made to provide appropriations for this branch of the service, misinformed persons have taken the opportunity to bring forward this stupendous amount to show that the Navy Department has been reckless in its expenditures. This idea has been taken up by reporters and echoed far and wide over the country: so that now millions of people are convinced that the Navy Department has wasted this immense sum of money.

It must be remembered that after the war, and up to 1869, a large sum of money was drawn from the Treasury to pay war debts as well as to provide for the maintenance of the Navy. It was not until 1869 that the Navy settled down to run on a reasonable annual appropriation for its maintenance. Up to that time, bills were continually coming in for the construction of large iron clads and heavy ships-of-war, of great speed, which had been built with the idea that we should be prepared for a meeting with foreign foes (we having been seriously in danger of it several times during the civil war.) All the contractors for these vessels were not paid until the year 1869-70, and it was not until after this date that the Navy was carried on with ordinary appropriations.

The Navy could not be said to have been conducted on the footing of a peace establishment prior to 1869. This will appear by a reference to the appropriations from 1865 to 1869. During this time, bills to the amount of \$190,000,000, in round numbers, had to be paid for work contracted for during the height of the war, when the Union was struggling for its existence against intestine foes and preparing to resist those foreigners who seemed disposed to meddle in our affairs. I see on looking over the account that \$80,000,000 was refunded into the Treasury, most of which was deposited after the year 1869 although appropriated previously.

Taking all things into consideration including the fact that the war debt was not settled until this time, it seems to me that 1869 is the year with which criticisms should commence, if there has been anything in Naval expenditure deserving criticism.

When it is considered that all the Naval appropriations since 1869 were simply for the maintenance of the Navy (with the exception of about \$5,000,000 for new cruisers) the amount expended will be found to be nothing more than reasonable. What ships we had at the end of the war were mostly wooden vessels which every year required more repairs as their lives were coming to an end. Those of them which still exist may be placed in the same catalogue with decrepit old men tottering towards their graves.

Since 1869 the average annual expenditure has been about \$16,000,000, shows as follows:

Amount appropriated.....\$256,096,568
For increase of the Navy.....\$4,907,454

For maintenance of the Navy.....\$251,189,114.

This sum divided by 15 gives about \$16,000,000 a year. In this connection, it must be explained to the uninitiated that the money for maintenance of the Navy is not for the building of new vessels, but for the pay of officers and men, and for repairs, supplies, etc.

Compare our expenditure with that of any other Navy of importance, and it will be proved that we have kept within reasonable bounds; and yet half of the people in the country are convinced that Naval appropriations are recklessly expended, they being content to take the word of any one who makes a statement for the purpose of keeping back the Navy.

The following is a true statement of all the expenditures for our Navy since 1869.

1869.....	\$20,081,285	1876.....	17,000,000
1870.....	19,265,240	1877.....	17,468,392
1871.....	17,694,685	1878.....	18,306,914
1872.....	19,552,272	1879.....	13,348,319
1873.....	26,254,155	1880.....	12,916,639
(including new cruisers.)	1881.....	14,450,787	
1874.....	19,825,526	1882.....	14,000,000
1875.....	17,937,354	1883.....	14,000,000
Total.....	\$256,096,568	—\$4,907,454, for new ships.	
Total for maintenance of the Navy.....	\$251,189,114		

List of vessels built since 1869, with cost of each:

Trenton.....	\$1,919,715	Alert.....	326,016
Adams.....	450,909	Huron.....	823,954
Essex.....	477,411	Ranger.....	347,845
Enterprise.....	439,132	Intrepid.....	295,845
Alliance.....	572,452	Alarm.....	304,155

The accompanying tabulated form (marked "A") will show the expenditures in foreign navies and our own, both for maintenance and the construction of new ships. This exhibit will prove much in favor of our naval establishment; and will go far to put a stop to the cry that wasteful extravagance has been shown in the administration of its financial affairs. It will also show the necessity of our doing something towards building a navy if we wish to keep pace with the spirit of the age and hold ourselves ready to maintain the respect of foreign nations. No argument is needed to prove the necessity of a navy for this country. Anyone who is supposed to be a statesman must be very obtuse if he ignores that necessity. The assertion that we want "a small but effective navy" does not cover our case. No small navy can be an efficient one, if we consider the needs of our country. It must be large enough to command the respect of the great naval power. It need not be as large as the naval forces of European states, but could be made efficient and useful by our taking care to adopt no designs in ships or guns that are not superior to those of any navy afloat. Up to 1850 or thereabouts, our policy was to build better vessels than were built in any part of the world, and thus for some years we maintained a small, but very effective navy.

All the powers of Europe have been engaged for the last twenty years in increasing their navies, while we have been indifferently looking on; not even taking the trouble to profit by their successes or failures in modern ship building. It cannot be denied that the European naval powers have during this time built some grand ships, the large majority of which are still very efficient vessels of war. A few of the largest of them have, however, been shown to be unequal to modern requirements and their types are considered as out of date. Within the last three years ships of war have been produced by the workshops of England which, in my opinion, take the lead both for cruising and fighting, and seem to me furnish good models for our imitation.

I will only mention the *Esmeralda*, a ship of 3,000 tons, built in England for the Chilean navy. She is the most perfect ship of her class ever built (excepting her want of sail power), and deserves to be carefully considered when making plans for new ships in our Navy. As far as I can judge, I think she will prove to be a more formidable vessel than either the *Boston* or *Atlanta*, and from the reports of her speed (18 3/8 knots over a measured distance of 11 knots, with all her coal and stores on board) she shows herself to be unsurpassed as a cruising commerce destroyer. There is no reason why we cannot build a ship of 5,000 tons, on the lines and plans of the *Esmeralda*, that will give a speed of 19 knots an hour, which would quite equal the speed of any merchant ship afloat.

While we are building cruisers we must not forget our defenceless coasts—defenceless in ships, guns and forts. In my last report I submitted plans of a class of gunboats which would prove very serviceable on our coasts. We have still to construct the proper vessel to ensure certain destruction to those who desire to enter our ports against our wishes.

The plans that I lay before you are for a vessel of about 950 tons displacement—210 feet between perpendiculars, 28 feet beam and 11 feet draft of water. She will have 8,500 horse power—two propellers and a revolving rudder, which will enable her to steer as well going astern as going ahead. She will carry 152 tons of coal and will steam for fourteen days at the rate of 10 knots. Her full speed will be not less than seventeen knots per hour. She will carry seven tons of stores, or six weeks' provisions—officers and crew all told, 65. Vertical armor on the bows of 3 inch steel curved shield decks fore and aft of 2 1/2 inch steel extending 3 feet below the water line. She will have steam pumps that will discharge 5 tons of water per minute, besides auxiliary pumps. Her battery will consist of one 10 inch breech-loading rifled gun to fire from a casemate protected by 3 inch steel armor, so arranged as to fire ahead, on broadside as well on the quarter, two breech loading six inch rifled guns, aft, that will have all round fire, and six Hotchkiss revolving cannon of 2 1/2 inches diameter. This is a heavier battery than is carried by any other battery vessel of this class.

The above is simply an outline of this proposed gunboat. When she is completed she will be a match for anything in our Navy, and will have speed enough to escape from a superior foe. When I first made an estimate for this vessel (unarmored and with engines of only 1,200 horse power) I thought that the hull and engines might be built for about \$250,000, but the hull and engines as now proposed will cost at least \$350,000. I do not know what the battery will cost. That will be an extra matter. I request that the above amount will be asked for, to ensure a perfect vessel. It is not a large sum for so formidable a gunboat, ram and torpedo vessel, in all of which qualities she will excel. To build this gunboat will take about the same time as was taken up in building the *Dolphin*. When finished she will be invulnerable against the ordinary rifled gun, when she is fighting bow on. She will run astern quite as fast as any ordinary cruiser will go ahead. This is the cheapest plan on which a powerful vessel can be built, and in my mind it is an important step to take towards the immediate protection of our defenceless coast.

Comparatively little has been done in this country towards building torpedo boats. We have only one, the *Alarm*, and she is uncompleted. Although this vessel will make a very formidable gunboat when she is protected by steel armor (according to my original design), she is not fast enough to answer efficiently as a torpedo boat. She should have a new engine, which would ensure her a speed of fourteen knots. I recommend that she be completed, and placed in condition for offensive warfare. All other nations but our own are paying great attention to the building of torpedo boats. France, Russia and England have about a hundred each as coast defenders, and now England, in view of what is considered the insufficient number of her ships of war, proposes to make a special appropriation of \$60,000,000 for her navy, and also to build 250 more torpedo vessels for cruising and home defence. She will probably complete the whole number of them while we are considering the project of building three or four.

Our case seems to be a desperate one, and we should extricate ourselves from this deplorable condition as soon as possible. It is well enough for some persons to say that we do not need a large Navy, but in my opinion, if war should break out, these very people would be the first to cry out against the Government for not providing adequate defences.

I submit what I think the Government ought to do in the next two years:

1. Complete the unfinished monitors, and arm them with heavy rifled guns, making them rammas far as their models will admit.
2. Appropriate money for all the vessels that were proposed to Congress last winter.
3. Build as a commencement four (4) of the heaviest monitors of great endurance and speed, each to carry four sixteen inch rifles in turrets.
4. Build twenty torpedo boats, of not less than 100 tons each, with a speed of twenty knots.
5. One cruising ironclad of not less than 4,000 tons.
6. Have all our ships of over 1,250 tons supplied with torpedo boats, fitted with noiseless condensing engines, so that they cannot be heard when approaching an enemy. (The ship's launches, which are now called torpedo boats in our Navy, are perfectly useless for this purpose.)

This would be a beginning in the right direction, and if continued for a few years, we might hope once more to have a respectable Navy.

I beg leave to send you a report of what has been done by the Board of Inspection, and also to suggest that the recommendations of the Board with regard to the monitors, now in the James River, be considered.

They are evidently useless in their present condition, and are becoming more so every day.

They do not form an important part of our naval force, but might, in time of war, be turned to fair account as harbor defenders in conjunction with forts.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

D. D. PORTER, Admiral U. S. N.

Tabulated form showing the expenditures of foreign nations for the maintenance of their navies during the last fifteen years, as well as the amounts expended for the construction of new ships since 1865; also a statement of the expenditures by the United States for the same purposes during the same periods of time:

Approximate expenditures for the maintenance of the Navy 1869-84.	Expenditures for the construction of new vessels 1865-84.
England.....\$805,946,430.....	\$91,000,000....
France.....630,000,000.....	121,000,000....
Russia.....345,000,000.....	83,583,180....
Italy.....143,500,000.....	38,000,000....
Sweden.....	14,804,680....
Germany.....144,000,000.....	26,978,731....
U. States.....251,189,114.....	4,907,454....

(From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.)

HE ALWAYS SAYS BRANDY OR ALE.

A newly arrived Englishman, the other day, expressed surprise at the difficulty he experienced in understanding the language of the country. "Why, you know," he said, "a very nice fellow, the other evening, asked me if I didn't feel like 'histeing.' I didn't like to confess my ignorance, so I said I did feel like it sometimes. Then he asked me what my weakness was. Of course, I at once came to the conclusion that 'histeing' was a complaint, and I answered that I thought my weakness was principally in my stomach. He at once said he would fill me plumb full of the old stuff, and make me feel like a daisy. You can imagine my surprise when I found out he only wanted me to drink with him. Why couldn't he say it, you know, at once? Another awfully jolly fellow asked me the other morning if I wouldn't toss a ball before breakfast, and when I expressed my willingness to have a little exercise before eating, I was staggered by discovering that to toss a ball was drinking a gun cocktail. Now, whenever they ask me something I do not understand, I always reply brandy or Bass's ale, and I find I hit the mark every time."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Pay Director Jas. Fulton, U. S. N., has taken headquarters at the Portland, Washington, D. C.

General John Newton, U. S. A., has returned from his trip to the Pacific Coast and resumed his place at the head of the Engineer Bureau.

A Washington correspondent says: "I cannot refrain from an allusion to the sons of the late James Wormley. Their father's property is valued at \$100,000. The only will found was a few lines on a sheet of paper, which he evidently wrote before going to Boston. He said that he gave all his possessions to his wife. The paper was neither signed nor witnessed, and therefore valueless as a legal document. His sons have taken the paper and asked that it should be recorded as a will, as they regarded it as such and would be bound by it. How few heirs act in this way!"

Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Brady, will spend a part of the winter here.

Lieut. Sharp and bride have engaged rooms for the winter on K street.

Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. A., has gone on a Southern inspection trip.

Lieut. Richard Davenport, U. S. N., who is visiting his mother, is to be married in December to Miss Gilman of New York.

Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Sheridan and Col. Gregory have gone to Old Point and will come home by New England.

Mr. Jos. B. Norton has come from Gen. Schofield's headquarters at Chicago to take the late Mr. Astor's place at the Headquarters of the Army.

Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., is recovering from his recent indisposition.

The Swaim Court-martial has brought to Washington, D. C., some officers well known here in days gone by, and a hearty reception has been given them.

Lieut. R. D. Potts, 3d Artillery, visiting here from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., is on a hunting expedition in the Virginia Mountains near Charlottesville.

Lieut. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and Mrs. Greely have been the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Ruggles since their arrival, but have rented a house on I street, in which they will reside.

By direction of the Executive Committee, Lieut. Wm. P. Duval, 5th Artillery, secretary and treasurer of the Army Mutual Aid Association, this week issued a circular reminding the members of the association of the annual meeting to be held Jan. 13 next for the election of successors to all the present officers and other members of the Executive Committee, and showing the financial condition, etc., of the association up to Oct. 31, 1884. The present membership is 880. Of this number 34 joined since Jan. 1, 1884. Ten deaths have occurred during the present year. The financial statement shows a total reserve fund of \$36,735.29. Thus far 95 members have notified the secretary of their desire to assist in forming Group B, and 78 have signified a like purpose in regard to Group C. The number in neither case having reached a hundred, no further steps have been taken towards the organization of the groups. Lieut. F. B. Jones, 22d Infantry, was admitted to membership this week.

A Washington correspondent says: "A classmate of General McClellan at West Point, who holds very intimate relations with him, says the latter would prefer the Navy to the War Secretaryship, if he were offered a Cabinet position, and could have his choice, for the reason that he thinks the Navy will play the more active part in future history. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the scheme to rebuild the Navy to put it on a footing equal or superior to that of any other country. He would like to pass into history as the master hand at the reconstruction of the Navy."

General W. B. Franklin is among those suggested for the War Department, and there is Henry W. Slocum and W. F. Rosecrans, not to speak of others. But if any one can find out who it is to be they will probably know more as to the composition of the Cabinet than even the President elect himself does just now. Mr. Randall is much talked of as a possible Secretary of the Navy, and he would make an efficient one. It is doubtful whether he would consent to yield the commanding position he holds in the House, where he could be of quite as much service to the Navy as if in the President's Cabinet. Would not those who are seeking for a possible Secretary of War do well to direct their attention to General Farnsworth, the efficient Adjutant General of the State of New York, and Governor Cleveland's present military adviser?

A correspondent of the Washington Star having asked an Army officer the reasons for Franklin's appointment, received the following reply: "He is the ablest man in the Democratic party for the place. Cleveland knows it, and being an independent man, will appoint him. See if he doesn't. Franklin is the man who engineered Hancock's nomination at Cincinnati, and he had only about \$2,000 to do it with. He is President of the Board of Directors of National Soldiers' Homes, and occupies a prominent position in the Civil War Army Company."

The arrival in Washington of the members of the Swaim court-martial with their families has opened the social season among Army people there. A number of receptions and entertainments are to be gotten up in their honor. All the members of the court with a few other Army officers were entertained by Adjutant General Drum on Thursday night.

Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav., is in Washington awaiting his turn before the court-martial which is now trying General Swaim. He is not looking so well as when he left Washington last spring. At the present rate of progress in the Swaim case it will be at least a month before his trial, in which the two members of the court objected to by Gen. Swaim will participate.

The largest claim for mileage under the Graham decision thus far reached by the accounting officers is that of Rear Admiral R. C. Howell, which amounts to something over \$1,000. It has not yet been settled, but will be in a few days.

The following officers of the Army and Navy have registered at the Ebbitt House since the 14th inst.: Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield; Lt. Char. B. Schofield, 2d Cav.; Gen. J. Newton, Eng. Corps; Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M. Dept.; Col. and Mrs. G. L. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf.; Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles; Lt. O. F. Long, 5th Inf. Navy—Lt. Chauncey Thomas, Lt. Com. Z. L. Tanner, P. A. Eng. N. P. Towne, Naval Cadet A. Thompson, Asst. Eng. Leo. D. Miner, Ensign H. McL. P. Huse, Naval Cadet V. O. Chase.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been selected to succeed Admiral Jonett as president of the naval court of inquiry to investigate the frauds in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The court will not meet again, however, until after the trials in the local courts, which have been set for December.

The medical officers of the Naval Examining Board visited Pittsburgh this week to examine Lt. B. F. Buehler for promotion, who is a victim of consumption, and is too ill to come to Washington.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has passed upon the case of Lt. Webster Doty, U. S. Navy, tried recently by court-martial while on duty on the European station. The case awaits the decision of the Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., and bride have been staying at the Ebbitt.

The wife and two daughters of Rear Admiral English have sailed for Europe to join the Admiral.

Medical Director Lunsdale and family occupy apartments on Highland Terrace for the winter.

Mrs. Andronoff and daughter will spend the winter here.

Ensign J. A. Tobin, U. S. N., is here on a brief visit.

Commander J. A. Howell, U. S. N., and family are at 1739 F street.

Gen. E. B. Alexander, U. S. A., will spend the winter with his son-in-law, Col. G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., Acting Judge Advocate General.

Pay Director J. Fulton, U. S. N., with Mrs. Fulton and child, have arrived from San Francisco, and are temporarily the guests of Paymaster Carmody.

The following officers of the Army have registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M. Dept.; Ebbitt House, under orders; Major L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf., Ebbitt House, on Swaim Court-martial.

Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Inf., Arlington Hotel, on Swaim Court; Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, Ebbitt House, on Swaim Court; Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cav., Ebbitt House, accompanying Gen. Schofield; Lieut. R. Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., on leave; Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Ebbitt House, on Swaim Court; Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav., Owen House, to appear for trial by Court-martial; 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., 1107 13th street, N. W., on sick leave; Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, Ebbitt House, on Swaim Court; Col. Geo. L. Andrews, 25th Inf., Ebbitt House, on Swaim Court; Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf., on Swaim Court; Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf., Ebbitt House, accompanying Gen. N. A. Miles; Lieut. A. B. Johnson, 7th Inf., Ebbitt House; Capt. H. B. Noble, retired, 1833 G street; 2d Lieut. R. W. Young, 876 14th street, under orders; Capt. Jos. W. Gelray, Ebbitt House, private business.

ARMY LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

NUMEROUS petitions for bills tending to relieve the Army of its present stagnation have been submitted for the consideration of Congress; some of them have been discussed in the House and in your paper pro and con. Your paper cautioned the officers of the folly and evil effects of doing too much in that direction, but seemingly without result, for, still they come.

There is, however, one, but only one, result these many petitions must accomplish, that is, it will impress our earnest and thoughtful legislators and statesmen with the fact that there must really be good cause for all this restlessness and discontent, and that it must be met sooner or later.

Proceedings of past sessions have given evidence that Congress is really desirous of giving relief, but how do so, with so many different and conflicting propositions?

It is clearly evident that, while each one advocates a bill to affect himself personally and at once, we are asking too much, and that we cannot expect to succeed. We must apply moderation and consistency to be successful.

It is not desirable, or for the best interests of the service, that the remedy be too sweeping, general or sudden in its effects; it is most likely to meet with success by acting gradual.

In framing a petition that would promise success, we ought to take all the principal features, and discussions thereon, of former bills and petitions into consideration, and what they are to accomplish—settling down upon a simple, reasonable and equitable basis, convincing in itself to the good sense, liberality and wisdom of our legislators. Let age, length of service and time of service during the war be the only basis. Retire a Lieutenant at 52, a Captain at 57 and a Field Officer at 62 years of age upon their own applications.

Give every Lieutenant after 25 or 30 years, every Capt. after 30 or 35 years and every Field Officer after 35 or 40 years' service, when retired as above, rank and pay of the next higher grade. To those who have not served that length of time, give them 5 or 10 per cent. in addition to their longevity allowance, provided they have served at least one year in the Army during the War of the Rebellion.

By such a bill, the retired list would not likely be suddenly and dangerously overburdened; the Army would lose only those who from age or physical infirmities feel themselves unequal to the task imposed upon them by their duties, while promotion would nevertheless flow continuously. These retirements are not to be included in the 400 now allowed on retired list, of course.

EX-VOLUNTEER.

BUREAU MADE LAW.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Within the past few years Army officers and others have noticed the disposition of certain officials of the Treasury Department to disregard the decisions and rulings of the heads of the Executive Departments of the Government, and also in some cases the decisions of the courts. From what has from time to time appeared in print, it would seem as if the comptrollers of the Treasury considered themselves above the law, and that their actions and decisions could not be controlled or modified in any way by any official of the Government; that it was their prerogative to override and set at naught the decisions of the highest officials and tribunals in the land.

Whence, it may be asked, comes this authority? Is it assumed, or does it arise from recent legislation, enlarging the powers of the comptrollers? These are questions a large number of officers are interested in having clearly and satisfactorily answered, especially in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States v. Jones, reported in Note (a), page 68, of Scott's Analytical Digest of the Military Laws of the United States, which is in the following language, viz:

"In the case of the United States v. Jones, the accounting officers of the Treasury had refused to recognize

the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and held a subordinate officer responsible for moneys disbursed by such authority. The Circuit Court for the District of Columbia sustained the authority of the secretary, and an appeal being taken, the Supreme Court, in affirming the judgment of the lower court, held that 'the Secretary of the Navy represents the President, and exercises his powers on the subjects confided to his department. He is responsible to the people and to the law for any abuse of the power entrusted to him. His acts and decisions, on subjects submitted to his jurisdiction and control by the Constitution and the laws, do not require the approval of any officer of another department to make them valid and conclusive. The accounting officers of the Treasury have not the burden of the responsibility cast upon them of revising the judgments, correcting the supposed mistakes, or annulling the orders of the heads of departments,' and the court declares further, that acts done within the legitimate sphere of the secretary's official duty, are to be taken and understood as rightly done, and to preclude all collateral inquiry by the accounting officers. See 18 Howard, 95, 96. And as the construction placed upon statutes by the heads of the executive departments are, when not affecting private rights, held to be binding on the courts, they must, a fortiori, be held to be binding upon other executive officers."

R. J.

THE PRONE POSITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PLEASANT impressions remain of a recent visit to the 7th Regiment armory, particularly of the army rifle range, in which good, painstaking work is constant. Before and after drill the men may be found pegging away, standing and lying, the latter position being always prone, an intelligent adherence to the position that has won for the regiment the numerous trophies adorning its armory—the only ground position that the soldier should be taught to use.

Until the Hilton trophy was contested for by the Army the military shooting at Creedmoor had been head to the target. To us the conversion of other positions was made, as in the babyhood of our shooting experience many of our men had patterned after the long range civilian sharpshooters, to say nothing of their fortifying the eye with "bull's-eye washer" and "sun baths," and the nerves with some mysterious white substance. From infancy we have grown to manhood, substituting good common sense for much early rubbish. Very many men who a few years since were ignorant of the use of the rifle are now marksmen, and not a few wear the sharpshooter's badge. With the eye washer, kites, balloons, wind cards, etc., should be relegated all lying positions other than the prone, for the following reasons:

1. That the prone position fulfils all necessary requirements for steadiness is shown in the fact that it is used by many of the best shots, the nine sharpshooters of Battery C, 1st Artillery, all using it.

2. Besides steadiness the soldier by lying looks for security of person. From the prone position he can fire over a covering object thirteen inches high, while grass or covering object lower by two or three inches covers the muzzle when in a back position.

3. In the prone position the soldier has an arc of fire of 45 deg. without deranging the position of the body. In positions other than the prone he cannot vary the line of sight.

4. In the prone position the soldier has an arc of vision of nearly 90 deg. by simply turning the head. In a back position he has none.

5. When occasion arises for the soldier to advance or retire short distances he can do so readily from the prone position by at once beginning to crawl on all fours. If lying on his back he must first turn over.

6. For positions other than the prone, horizontal ground is indispensable, but for the prone this is not so. In the latter, but not in the former, the soldier can fire horizontally or downward over the crest of a slope.

7. When wearing the blanket or knapsack the soldier cannot assume a back position, but these impediments do not interfere with his lying prone.

It seems to the writer, for the reasons given, that although back positions are well enough for good scores on rifle ranges they will not stand field requirements, and it is for them that so much time, labor and ammunition are being expended.

PROGRESS.

PRESIDIO, October 26.

OUR PENSION ROLL.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, shows that there were at the close of the year 322,756 pensioners, classified as follows: 218,956 Army invalids; 75,836 Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 2,616 Navy invalids; 1,938 Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 3,898 survivors of the War of 1812, and 19,612 widows of those who served in that war. There were added to the roll during the year the names of 34,192 pensioners, and the names of 1,221 whose pensions had been previously dropped were restored to the roll, making an aggregate of 35,413 pensions added during the year. The names of 16,315 were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase to the number on the roll of 19,098.

The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was \$106 75, and the aggregated annual value of all pensions was \$34,456,600, an increase over the previous year of \$2,211,407.92. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$36,903,597, exceeding the annual value of pensions several millions of dollars, which represents the first payments, generally on new claims, and known as arrears of pensions. The amount paid during the year to 31,207 new pensioners was \$23,413,815, and there remained in the hands of the several pension agents 7,203 cases of this class unpaid, in which there was due \$4,949,690.

The acts of 1871 and 1878 provided a pension on account of service during the war of 1812. Since the former date 78,106 claims of this class have been filed, 34,646 by the surviving soldiers and sailors and 43,460 by the widows of those who served in that war. Of this number 59,424 have been allowed—\$5,658 to the survivors and 53,766 to the widows. In the aggregate, since 1861, 927,922 claims have been filed and 545,139 have been allowed. The Commissioner says that at the rate claims have been filed for the past few years the close of the year 1886 will undoubtedly show one million claims filed for pensions since 1861. Since that year the total amount disbursed is \$678,340,631.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GENERAL SWAIM.

General Swaim seems disposed to contest every inch of ground. He declined to avail himself of the suggestion that he should apply for a Court of Inquiry, and compelled the Secretary of War to do it for him, and now that the court-martial recommended by the Court of Inquiry is ordered, he shows a disposition to take all legal advantages to defend himself against its action. Owing to objections on the part of General Swaim's counsel, changes have been made in the constitution of the court as originally ordered, and it is now constituted as follows: Major-General John M. Schofield, President; Brig.-General Nelson A. Miles, Brig.-General Samuel B. Holabird, Quartermaster General; Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon General; Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers; Col. Charles H. Smith, 19th Infantry; Col. George L. Andrews, 25th Infantry; Col. John R. Brooke, 13th Infantry; Col. Luther P. Bradley, 13th Infantry; Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, 2d Artillery, and Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Infantry, with Major Asa Bird Gardiner, Judge Advocate, as Judge Advocate of the court.

Paymaster General Rochester was objected to on the ground that he is a material witness in the case with respect to the second charge against General Swaim, of neglecting to report and take notice of the alleged fact that Col. Morrow had fraudulently duplicated his pay accounts, and also that the accused, having favored the appointment of Col. McClure to the Paymaster Generalship at the time General Rochester was appointed to that office, and this fact being known to the latter, it could not be supposed that he (Rochester) could serve as an impartial judge.

After argument by Counsel Grosvenor and Judge Advocate Gardiner, the court room was cleared while the court considered the objections. It was opened again to allow Gen. Rochester to state that he understood that his examination on before the Court of Inquiry was stopped where it was, because Gen. Pope did not care to go into the details of the working of his (Rochester's) office, and also to say that he (Rochester) knew nothing personally of the fact that Morrow had duplicated his pay accounts, but only knew of it from the newspapers. The doors were again closed, and when they reopened it was seen that Gen. Rochester's place at the table was vacant, and the Judge Advocate announced, by direction of the court, that the objection to Gen. Rochester's sitting as a member of the court had been sustained.

Generals Schofield and Terry were challenged on the general ground that they were members of the Fitz John Porter Court of Inquiry, whose proceedings had been severely criticized by General Swaim, as well as the action of these officers on Court-martial cases which had come before him for review, the Whitaker case being mentioned as one in which General Schofield took part. It was also urged that General Swaim was on close and intimate terms with President Garfield at the time that Gen. Schofield's military command was, by order of the President, broken up and Gen. Schofield placed on waiting orders; and further, that Gen. Swaim had been called upon in pursuance of his official duties to make the review of the proceedings in the Court-martial of Major G. W. Schofield, a brother of Gen. Schofield.

General Swaim testified that he was in the Judge Advocate's department at the time of the Fitz John Porter board of inquiry, and during that inquiry acted as the friend and legal adviser of Gen. Pope. He thought from the fact of the very general circulation of his review of the proceedings of that board that it had come to Gen. Schofield's knowledge that he (Swaim) had acted as Pope's friend, and had written the review in question. He testified that he was Judge Advocate General at the time Gen. Schofield was placed upon waiting orders, and in answer to a question by Counsel Grosvenor as to what were the personal relations between him and President Garfield at the date of that order, he said: "They were very intimate and close."

Gen. Schofield was then, at the request of counsel for the defence, put upon his *voir dire*. In answer to questions by Mr. Grosvenor he said he was a member of the Fitz John Porter board of inquiry, and had read the review of the proceedings of that board. He could not recall having any knowledge that Swaim had written that review, but must have conjectured it from the fact that he (Swaim) had been Pope's adviser. He had not been concerned as to the authorship of the review. He had not had any knowledge at the time the board was in session and endeavoring to get Gen. Pope to appear before it that he (Pope) was being advised in the course he took by Gen. Swaim. He was asked if he was aware, at the time his military division was broken up and himself placed on waiting orders, that Gen. Swaim was living in the immediate family of President Garfield, and whether he had connected him with any feeling he (Schofield) had on the subject. He replied that he did not know that Gen. Swaim was living in President Garfield's family at the time; that the order in question was issued rather on his (Schofield's) request than for anything else, and that he (Schofield) had consented to go on waiting orders for a year, to relieve the Administration from what had been left to it as a legacy by the preceding one. In reply to further questioning, he said he was not conscious of any prejudice against Swaim, and in respect to matters to which reference had been made as likely to have made an impression on his (Schofield's) mind, he considered that in those matters Gen. Swaim was the assistant only to the chief actor.

Gen. Schofield then asked to be allowed to make a personal statement, and said: "I recognize the importance of the fact that, next to justice to the accused, he should feel that he shall receive justice. I would beg the Court to excuse me from sitting on this trial if I thought there was any reason why the accused or his counsel should feel that he was not to receive justice."

Mr. Grosvenor—Assuming that prejudice had existed between members and branches of the Army growing out of the volunteer service during the war, the history of Army associations since the war, and controversies that have arisen in them, and that this was within your knowledge, these, with the sudden promotion of Gen. Swaim all considered—do you find your mind entirely relieved of any probability of prejudice against the accused?

Gen. Schofield—Yes. My impression is that with officers of the Army generally these things do not produce prejudice against the officer who has received a promotion. We have the habit of bowing with deference to the wishes of the President, and treating the officer with the courtesy his position demands.

Being asked for a more definite statement of his personal feelings, Gen. Schofield said: "I find myself, so far as I am capable of judging, free from the probability even of prejudice against Gen. Swaim."

Gen. Swaim's counsel said that when he found the name of Gen. Schofield upon the detail of this court he was amazed. The defence, he said, had made an attack on the power of the President to call this court. They had not done this on any other ground than that of getting rid of some member of the court. They had not done it to lay the ground of error to be decided hereafter in the Supreme Court. Continuing he said: "I was amazed that Gen. Schofield should be upon this detail. Why? Because I knew two facts. I knew of all that has been suggested in this

record of the troubles and controversies, and I know that the power which I believe usurped the authority to constitute this court knew as well as I know that in the records of the War Department were all these things that we have brought forward here and suggested. Was it any wonder that we agreed with our client when he said he feared prejudice?" He referred to Gen. Swaim's criticism of the Fitz John Porter Board of Inquiry, of which Gen. Schofield was president, as likely to prejudice the latter and alluding to Gen. Schofield's denial of prejudice, said that no man knows when he is prejudiced.

The challenge of Gen. Schofield was not sustained.

Gen. Terry was put upon his *voir dire*, and said that he did not think he could be influenced in the trial of this case by any prejudice against Gen. Swaim. He said he had no personal prejudice against Gen. Swaim; but formed an opinion of him as an officer at the time of his appointment as Judge Advocate General. He did not think that feeling would affect his judgment in this matter; but, at the same time, would prefer not to sit upon this trial and be one of Gen. Swaim's judges.

After argument of this challenge the Court had the room cleared for consultation, and upon the doors being reopened the Judge Advocate announced that the challenged had been sustained and that Gen. Terry was excused from sitting as a member of the court.

Objection was then made by Gen. Swaim to Gen. Murray on the ground of prejudice growing out of Swaim's opposition to his appointment as surgeon general. Gen. Murray having declared upon his *voir dire* that he entertained no prejudice against Gen. Swaim that would influence his judgment in this case the challenge was withdrawn, Gen. Swaim saying to the court that the objection had been put in simply that Gen. Murray might state what he (Swaim) did not know and what he (Murray) had stated.

Counsel for Gen. Swaim were then allowed to ask Col. Andrews and Col. Ayres, without formally challenging these officers, whether they had formed or expressed any opinions as to Swaim's guilt or innocence, and whether they entertained any prejudices against him that would influence their judgment in this case. Both having answered in the negative, the court was organized on Monday, Nov. 17, with 11 members, by the swearing in of the members and the Judge Advocate.

On Tuesday the charges and specifications were read. These we have already given, and their purport is so well understood that it is not necessary to repeat them here, and they will present themselves again when the findings are announced. There was some difficulty following the reading of the charges about the proposed examination of Mr. Parker, one of the witnesses, out of the regular order, in the course of which the Judge Advocate, having stated that he proposed to examine the witness in the same manner as he had been examined before the court of inquiry, Mr. Grosvenor interrupted him, saying, "I don't think you will examine him in the same way without some music," and afterwards, referring to the testimony given by Mr. Parker before the court of inquiry, said that it was largely the testimony of Gen. Pope, president of that court, and not of the witness. An agreement was finally reached between counsel by which Mr. Parker was allowed to testify out of the regular order, the defence reserving the right to object to the recording of any portion of his testimony.

Mr. Parker testified to having obtained possession of the due bill which plays so conspicuous a part in this case from Mr. Humphreys, to whom it had been endorsed by Gen. Swaim, by permission of Gen. Swaim, after the charges against Swaim had been preferred by Mr. Bateman. He testified to an interview at which there was some talk that if Col. Morrow were court-martialled they would all lose their money. Both Bateman and Swaim became very earnest during the conversation. He added that at that time it was generally admitted that Morrow's pay accounts were fraudulent. He could not say that it was General Swaim who said this, and he was not present when the transfer of the due bill was made. With respect to Col. Morrow's visit to Bateman and Co. at the time he brought the note of introduction from Gen. Swaim, witness stated that Morrow wanted to raise \$8,000 or \$9,000 on a life insurance policy, which was refused, and that afterwards he obtained an advance of \$1,500 on his pay accounts.

The Judge Advocate, desiring the witness to refresh his memory by reading from the record of the Court of Inquiry in this case his testimony given before that Court, Mr. Grosvenor objected, saying that the testimony of the witness was in that record, printed with the testimony of others. He said that the President of that Court had put words in the witness's mouth which he (the witness) had not intended to use, and he said: "The zeal of that cross-examination negates the assertion that the Judge Advocate made yesterday of the friendship of the President of that Court (Gen. Pope) for the accused, and suggests that the time had come for him to curry favor with the powers that were, by sacrificing the friend whose devotion to him had got him into all the trouble he had ever had."

The arraignment of the accused followed this testimony. His counsel interposed a demurrer to the first specification, on the grounds, first, that it does not state facts sufficient to support said charge, and, second, that it does not set forth or show facts that make out the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, because it shows that the transfer of the "due bill" to Bright, Humphreys and Co. could not transfer any rights to enforce payment of anything beyond what was due thereon at the time of the transfer, and could not, as a matter of law, cause an injury to Bateman and Co., as charged. Judge Shellabarger argued the demurrer on behalf of the accused, and the Judge Advocate replied that a demurrer to an indictment admits the facts cited in the indictment. Therefore the court must consider the facts in this specification as confessed. The specification states that the "due bill" was to serve as a mere memorandum of a deposit. If this was the understanding, Swaim had no right to transfer it to other persons for collection. The specification charges that the "due bill" was transferred, not for the purpose of settling any differences between Bateman and Swaim, but for the express purpose of endeavoring fraudulently to collect it. After briefly considering the question of the negotiability of the "due bill," which had been argued by Judge Shellabarger, and denying that it was a negotiable paper, he asked the court to overrule the demurrer.

Gen. Grosvenor followed with an argument in support of the demurrer. In the course of his argument he stated that in military circles it is gravely doubted whether offences coming within the purview of Article LXI, must not be offences in connection with the execution of the office of the officer. He argued that the court should not determine that a business transaction of an officer, which might render him liable to a verdict against him or a defeat in a court of justice, is conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He objected to this prosecution as being of a nature to turn the Army into a petty court to deal with all the outside affairs of its officers.

The argument on the demurrer occupied the session of Tuesday, and it was repeated on Wednesday at the request of Judge Advocate Gardiner, who stated that he had misunderstood a portion of it, and because the court had asked

him several questions of law relating to it. Judge Shellabarger said that the defence was placed at a disadvantage by the suddenness and strangeness of this proceeding, by the appearance in the court this morning with a long argument, written by somebody, he knew not whom, presenting new questions and citing numerous authorities, which the defence could not possibly get time to examine.

After a secret session the court announced that the demurrer was overruled. General Swaim then pleaded "not guilty" to the first specification, and to his plea to the second specification another demurrer was interposed on the grounds that the specification does not state facts sufficient to support the charge to which it relates; that it does not show any conduct that was or is in any wise wrong, dishonorable or fraudulent; that its allegations that after Bateman had preferred charges with the Secretary of War against Swaim, the latter improperly sought to evade and prevent an investigation of such charges, and by certain concessions to Bateman procured from the latter, a letter to the Secretary of War, withdrawing such charges, attribute to Swaim no conduct that is made criminal by any law or regulation or usage of the military service, or made dishonorable or unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Later on Major Gardiner called Gen. Grosvenor sharply to account for this statement. They were not trying a case at Special Sessions in the New York Tombs Police Court, and there should be here that degree of respect for the court in the use of language which is enforced in other tribunals of the United States. If this line of language were to be persisted in he should move a rule of the court that the counsel who offends in this particular shall be debarred from appearing in this case. Counsel for the defence disclaimed any intention of disrespect to the court. Gen. Grosvenor said he objected to the criticisms of the Judge Advocate, but was ready whenever the court directed him so to do to pack his trunk and leave.

Gen. Grosvenor announced that they should insist that wherever it is alleged stock has been purchased for Swaim, the evidence of it shall be produced. They would not be satisfied with telegrams stating that stock had been purchased. Bateman, he said, alleged that he had made certain purchases. They denied it.

In spite of objections from the defence, the Judge Advocate was permitted to introduce Mr. Jeff. Chandler as associate counsel, and he proceeded to argue the second demurrer, which the court decided to sustain. Gen. Swaim was then arraigned upon the third specification, to the first charge that Gen. Swaim had failed to demand an investigation of the charges made by Mr. Bateman, and that when such charges were brought to his attention by the Secretary of War, he (Swaim) had, in an indorsement to the Secretary's letter, made statements that were unbecoming, false, and intended to deceive the Secretary of War. To this specification a demurrer was interposed by Gen. Swaim's counsel on the ground that the specification does not state facts sufficient to constitute the offence charged—viz.: conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; that it sets out two distinct and wholly independent charges of misconduct, to wit: That it attempt to charge misconduct in not demanding an investigation into a certain array of accusations, and that it makes another series of allegations as to certain alleged wrong in making certain statements in the indorsement to the Secretary's letter. Counsel on both sides briefly argued this demurrer, which was overruled, with leave to the Judge Advocate to amend the specification by striking out the words "did fail to demand a court of inquiry or other official investigation into the grave accusations thus made against his character as an officer and a gentleman, which accusations, as he knew, had been widely published in the newspapers at the time."

The amended specifications were then read to Gen. Swaim, who pleaded "not guilty" to it, and entered the same plea to the fourth specification, which alleges that he (Swaim) threatened to use his official position to impair the value of certain securities given by Col. Morrow to certain brokers unless they (the brokers) paid a claim which he held against Morrow. He was then arraigned as to the entire first charge: "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and pleaded "not guilty."

He was then arraigned on the specification to the second charge, that he failed to report to proper authority, although he knew the fact that Col. Morrow had duplicated his pay account. His counsel interposed a demurrer to this, the grounds of which he stated to be that the specification does not state facts sufficient to make it appear that it was the duty of the accused to make known to any one any information he had in relation to Col. Morrow's pay accounts. The counsel for the defence offered to submit the demurrer without argument, but the Judge Advocate objecting, it was argued on Friday by Gen. Grosvenor for the defence, and Mr. Chandler for the Government.

LIGHTS FOR VESSELS.

HONOLULU, H. I., Nov. 1, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: From time to time I notice articles in newspapers in regard to "color blindness," that railway and insurance officials are examining their employees with strictness, etc. Does it ever strike the casual reader what this means? It means that men who have run locomotives and tended brakes, piloted vessels of all kinds for years, have been found to be color blind, are not able to distinguish red from green—consequently turned adrift to starve.

I have often thought how much better it would be to change the system of lights and flags, than to turn off experienced men for inexperienced ones. I venture to suggest this experiment, and trust I may have a hearing, but, as I am so far away from civilization, the same idea may have occurred to others; if so, I have not heard of it.

Instead of the red and green lights on vessels, substitute two white lights on one side, port or starboard, and one white light on the other; for railways, day signals could be made with white flags, and white lanterns at night, one, two, or three, one above the other. Is not such a thing worth trying?

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, BOSTON.

Commodore Schley made an official visit to the navy yard a few days ago, and inspected the departments under his control. Lieutenant F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C., has reported for duty. Chaplain E. K. Rawson has returned from leave. Lieutenant M. C. Doyen, U. S. M. C., has returned to duty on the steamer Galena.

The men employed in demolishing the old United States war ships at the navy yard will probably complete their work some time during this week.

Surgeon Winslow, U. S. N., of this station, who has been confined to his house in the navy yard for the past month by illness, is able to be about again.

THE STATE TROOPS.

OUR DANGER AND THE REMEDY.

Conclusion of General Molinoux's Lecture before the U. S. Military Service Institution.

The present mode of appointing Staff officers for State troops, is an outgrowth of past centuries when favoritism was the rule, is one of the most dangerous as well as ridiculous features of Militia organization. Neglect or inexperience on the part of the Staff will disarrange and disconcert the most carefully prepared plans, and the comfort and well-being of bodies of troops, whether small detachments or grand corps, is absolutely dependent on their capacity. The present system is based upon the theory that a general officer may appoint his own Staff, but unlike the paid armies of every civilized nation Staff officers must be taken from men already commissioned. In these appointments the Governor of a State, commanding Generals of Divisions and Brigades and commanders of battalions may if they so elect, form their Staffs from civilians who know nothing of their duties and who without preparation assume the uniform and position. Though many soldiers of capacity and character are selected from the ranks and the officers already serving in the Militia, the principle of appointing is loose; examination before commission should be compulsory, and the selection be made from the Militia of the State or those having the requisite experience. Besides the system is unjust to worthy officers already commissioned, whether competent or not. They go out of office with their commanding officer, and retire to private life after being put to expense and inconvenience in the matter of outfit and preparation. No good reason can be given why the system of detailing officers of the line for temporary staff duty should not be adopted, except for certain technical and scientific departments. A detail of six months or a year's service on the Staff would result beneficially to regimental officers, while the commanding officer under whom they performed such service, would have the benefit of their practical knowledge of the wants and necessities of their own organizations. The uniforms of line and staff are sufficiently alike to make but little difference in appearance, and other equipments should be furnished by the State and kept as State property.

To avoid the confusion, suffering, and delay which are the inevitable result of our present system of calling out troops for an emergency, it is suggested that the troops of a State be divided into a certain number of equal parts and that these take turns in going on the roster for duty for the year, to be the first called out in case of trouble. The organizations for duty should be put on a war footing, that is at all times fully supplied and equipped for immediate service. They should receive orders in case of need immediately, from the Commander-in-chief, thus avoiding the delay in transmitting orders through intermediate commanders. Thus a rapid assembling could at all times be calculated upon, and officers and men knowing exactly their status for the time being and the hour of relief, would perform their tour with increased interest and satisfaction, and the troops would perform the maximum amount of duty at the minimum expense to the State for equipment, subsistence, transportation, etc. The general officers would, of course, become indignant, but they should bear in mind that it is not intended to remove the men from their control for purposes of instruction, discipline, and parade, and further, that if the trouble arose in their portion of the State, the troops ordered on duty would be naturally placed under their command. This would give them a thoroughly prepared body of men as well as a reserve in the troops belonging to their district. In brief, it would concentrate supplies where most needed and a thoroughly equipped array of observation ready for orders, and we should no longer see, as in 1877, battalions doing duty in the mud and rain without overcoats or blankets while others supplied with all these necessities are left in armory quarters.

Whatever may be the sum total of the merits and demerits of the present status and organization of State forces the usefulness and value depends upon the officers. It is important therefore that officers should occasionally exercise their faculties of familiarizing themselves with situations in which they may find themselves at unexpected times. It is surprising how the brain retains impressions for future use. An officer in the late war obliged to intrench himself without tools need a plough with men attached by means of a prod. He was asked how he came to think of it at the moment. The reply was "I have forgotten my Latin, but I remembered when a boy, twenty years ago, seeing something of the kind in Caesar's Commentaries."

SUGGESTIONS FOR FIELD SERVICE.

General Molinoux closed with some general suggestions for officers guarding railroad property:

1. To see that their men are supplied with overcoats, blankets, and a few extra socks, bringing their civilian overcoats if others are not supplied. The comfort of the men is one of the most important things to be considered by a commander, and he should impress upon them the feeling that he understands and looks after their needs, and that they are safe under his control.
2. Cultivate a cheerful feeling in yourself and command, and teach the men to make the best of everything.
3. Never start without rations of some kind. If you cannot find it convenient to take along anything more substantial, see that you, at least, have a few boxes of hard bread, which is always sufficient to prevent actual suffering.
4. Use discretion in embarking and debarking troops at depots. Avoid the crowds about the depot and arrange with the railroad people to mislead them as to the point of departure. Let your train pull out a mile or so from the depot and then march your troops quietly there by a different route. Should your command be already assembled at the depot, put a guard aboard the train, let it pull out slowly and march the main command alongside until a convenient spot for embarkation is reached. Such a manoeuvre is particularly judicious where the crowd is hostile and turbulent. Rioters know well that troops crowded up in cars are comparatively defenceless, while, on the contrary, they perfectly appreciate the availability of a marching force for attacking purposes. Again, by embarking at a point some distance away from a depot, you avoid to a large extent the danger of killing innocent people, if action should be necessary. A number of such are always found in every crowd, and these are very apt to drop out when they find the soldiers are a mile or so away. This is especially the case with the women and children. Debarking, it is advisable to stop a train at a convenient distance from the depot, let the troops come out without confusion, delay, and molestation, and let the empty train go on; if ordered to report at the depot, slow up the train and march the troops alongside, every man in his place and prepared for action.
5. An officer should never board the train until every man of his command is safely aboard.
6. If it can be obtained, run a pilot engine under guard ahead to remove obstacles. Put guards on the locomotives over the engineer and firemen, have ready a detachment to

clear away obstacles, and a guard to protect them. Place this guard on a platform, or in a baggage car, with orders in case of necessity to form line, or deploy as skirmishers until the main body is safely disembarked. Aside from their lack of comfort, freight, baggage and platform cars are the safest for transportation of troops in riots, and therefore it is possible to station a number of men on top for purposes of intimidation and prevention of crowding the train by mobs. A few of these cars add much to the security of a train.

If in the absence of a pilot locomotive your train approaches a dangerous point, take extra precautions, stop the train, and let the engine and tender and a car with the skirmishers aboard advance and pass the dangerous points. If all is safe, let engine and car return and couple the train, leaving the skirmishers to guard the dangerous spot, and take them aboard when the train proceeds.

7. The way in which a private goes about his duty is a sure indication of the principles on which the command to which he belongs is conducted. Promptitude, justice, exactness, fortitude, cheerfulness in the officer reproduces the same qualities in the men. Men will bear any hardships if their officers set them the example.

8. Be prudent, and guard conductors, engineers and train bands. Such guard need not to be made annoying, but keep it on just the same. Let them know you are vigilant, and have your eye on them to prevent tampering with the men if they are so disposed. The consequence will be that they will let you alone as a hard case, and postpone their pranks until they get hold of a softer individual. If train men are in collusion with rioters, the latter will hardly endanger the lives of their friends. Hold them as hostages for the safety of the train, as the Germans did with the fat Maier and other village officials during the war of 1870-71. Information of the fact that train men are under guard passes rapidly along the line, and besides, if they know of any danger and cannot get away to avoid it, they will surely inform you to save their own lives.

9. Were it not from the fact that such cases have occurred, it would be thought hardly necessary to give them caution never to have fixed bayonets and loaded pieces in cars. Such stupidity only leads to accidents, and renders it impossible to rapidly disembark the command.

10. If delayed to repair the track, off with previously detailed guards—to protect not only the train, but the working party. The same in respect to the dangerous cuts.

11. Know and study the character, disposition, habits, and particularly the occupation of your men, especially with a view of utilizing them in emergencies for repairing and relaying tracks, running locomotives, etc. Let officers remember that on duty neither themselves, nor those under them, can be too strict or punctilious—off duty, allow the men every possible opportunity for rest and enjoyment.

12. In repelling a mob do not resort to the bayonet until it becomes absolutely necessary. Let us here call attention to a very convincing, yet not tactical argument: "Butts to the front" from carry arms, an easily executed movement, very persuasive with those who receive the blow, and which requires only the precaution to see that in double rank bayonets are unfixed.

13. The stacking of arms in public places should be avoided and men should not be allowed, except when necessary, to leave the ranks and stroll away. When a man leaves the ranks, his neighbor should take care of his piece. Where arms are temporarily abandoned they should be put in a room, well guarded, and beyond the reach of the mob.

14. In guarding working parties or buildings, through the carelessness of one, while all the others are doing their duty, an undesirable individual may succeed in passing through the cordon of sentinels. To obviate this it would be a good plan to extend the beats and place two or three men on post together. These can form, to use the term, a "rally by threes," and control with their fire and bayonets front and both flanks. If a person attempts to pass the line one from each three can readily be spared to drive him back. Many men who are brave and steady in the ranks of the National Guard shrink from individual responsibility; this is human nature. Why not recognize the fact and deal with it?

15. Talking with citizens should only be allowed within hearing of a reliable non-commissioned officer, and for reconnoitering purposes. It can be checked when the troops are not actively engaged, under a heavy fire, by putting the men through the manual of arms.

16. Press reporters should be treated with courtesy and a refusal to give them information couched in polite terms.

17. Have confidence in obeying all lawful orders. The law and precedent amply sustain the soldier in the lawful discharge of his duty. "In 1877 some things were done by the military that questioned by the court could hardly be justified on any ground than that they were necessary acts of war." (Colonel R. N. Scott.) The annoyance to which officers became subjected, either through civil or criminal suits arising from actions committed in the Pennsylvania riots was very limited.

18. Perhaps an order you receive to protect an important junction, a bridge, or culvert is couched in general or vague terms. Obey, then ask for more implicit instructions. Protect the point at once, keeping a sharp and watchful lookout for advantages of defence, make your command as comfortable as possible in way of quarters, camp or bivouac, and obtain food for them, if possible. A picket at both approaches of a bridge (taking care that communication is rapid and nothing in the way of assistance to arrive) is in most cases sufficient. To place too many men on duty at a time weakens and fatigues a command. The fact is a well-established one that when attacked, men will the more stubbornly hold their ground if they know the whole force is not engaged, and that a strong reserve can be brought up to their relief. Especially with recruits this is the case. Many a brave fellow has held his post cheered by the sound of the long roll, which he knew was sounded to bring him succor. A body of fresh men, under perfect control of their officers, appearing on the scene of action soon check even the most disastrous of surprises and attending panics.

In conclusion, General Molinoux said: "A former paper on 'Riots in Cities' has been criticised on the grounds that it furnished the rioters with too much information, and gave them ideas which would otherwise not have been implanted in their minds. As well argue that all public education is detrimental because knowledge renders human beings dissatisfied with their condition."

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

NATIONAL GUARD MANOEUVRES.

Gen. Schofield's suggestion that actual marches and manoeuvres shall be substituted for the annual encampment of National Guards commends itself to the judgment of all persons who know how much even the best drilled militia regiments have yet to learn before they can be really fit for efficient service in the field.

Drill counts for much, certainly, but it is not everything nor the half of everything. Discipline, of a kind that cannot be fully taught in camp or barracks, is still more important, and is most readily learned upon the march and in

actual field manoeuvres. Moreover the education of the soldier should include many things that can be learned only by experience. He needs to learn, practically, how much difference an extra pound's weight of personal belongings makes in his capacity for marching, and how to reduce the weight he carries to its lowest point, with the least practicable sacrifice of the means of comfort at the end of his march.

In a word, the soldiers of the National Guard, brave fellows as they are, and excellently drilled as they are, have no chance under the existing system to acquire the highest soldierly efficiency of which they are capable, and if means can be found for the practical adoption of General Schofield's suggestion, nobody will be better pleased, we think, than the officers and men of the National Guard, who have always shown the utmost eagerness to embrace every opportunity of improving themselves in their soldierly efficiency.

FROM CAPTAIN FIELD'S REPORT OF THE N. Y. CAMP.

The report of Captain Edward Field, Fourth U. S. Artillery, on the N. Y. Camp of 1884 has been published by the War Department. As our own reports published at the time gave full and detailed accounts of the workings of the different organizations, it is of course not necessary to reproduce the document (which is interesting and well prepared) here in full, especially as the narrative of the proceedings and the views expressed essentially agree with those published by the JOURNAL. However, the Guard will no doubt find it a matter of interest to hear their merits commented upon by one who has been generally regarded as a careful and competent judge, and for this reason we herewith present the following extracts:

What was termed the two "provisional regiments" formed no doubt the most interesting feature of the camp and of these the report speaks as follows: "It was a bold experiment to take twelve companies that had never seen each other, and most of whom had never seen a battalion drill, and undertake in one week to make a regiment of them; but it was an experiment eminently worth trying, for on its success rested the fate of twenty-four separate organizations, most of them the survivors of battalions that had been mustered out in the sweeping consolidation of Governor Cornell, and some the only militia representatives of such large cities as Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, and Utica.

After giving an account of the gradual progress and development of the organization, paying especial tribute to the meritorious work of Adjutant Harding and Lieut. N. E. Thurston, of the 22d Regt., he concludes as follows: "I have tried to give an idea of the immense amount and value of the work done in this regiment, but space will not allow me to do it even approximately justice. I will sum it up in saying that in a tolerably large acquaintance with the National Guard in five States I have seen nothing that approached the scientific methods of Colonel Porter and Colonel Rodney O. Ward. Never having had the pleasure of knowing their own almost unapproachable regiments (22d and 23d), it was intensely interesting, as showing the method of making a crack regiment. But much as is due to these able men, it must be remembered that the material is perhaps the finest in the country. All classes are represented—merchants, lawyers, physicians, farmers. The officers are, as a rule, men of education, intelligence and social position, and co-operated with their whole heart and soul. After a day of almost uninterrupted military duty, they would sit down, at eight o'clock, for a two hours' recitation and discussion of tactics. They were simply insatiable of instruction and information. Guard duty was done by this regiment in the best manner of the year, and in courtesy and salutes it was far ahead of the regiments that preceded it, and only surpassed by the gallant and veteran 69th.

Colonel Ward's method differed in detail from Colonel Porter's, principally in the matter of battalion drill. Col. Porter aimed at giving his regiment as good an acquaintance as possible in the time with the principal movements. Colonel Ward insisted upon each movement being done faultlessly before taking up another; consequently he did not cover so much ground, nor did he care to. He considers close column movements as mere matters of show in the present state of warfare—relics of the days of dense columns and strong positions carried by mere weight and momentum. His greatest strength as a drill master is in the manual, in which I have never seen his equal, in the most minute attention to the fine points of wheels and changes of direction, and in the exact preservation of distances and intervals. The last parade was almost perfect, and Colonel Ward would not have been ashamed of it in his own regiment. The manual, under the circumstances, was simply a miracle. Guard mounts were, on the whole, inferior to parades and drills, as has been the case with every regiment except the 14th, Brooklyn, and their large proportion of old soldiers helped them. Everything that adjutants known throughout the State for ability could do was done; but owing to the many little details of the ceremony, and the fact that they properly took their rawest men, they were to the last faulty. One thing these Provisional regiments attained—a perfect steadiness during inspection, and the 2d had two reviews—one for Governor Cleveland, the other the regular one preceding inspection.

"In summing up the work done by the Provisional regiments I must express the pleasure it gave me to witness such an intensely interesting experiment. That it succeeded so wonderfully is due to the system and organization which has produced such regiments as the Seventh, Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and to the selection of such men as Porter, Ward, Denslow, Clobbridge, Farr, Harding, Burd, Thurston and Fox. In comparing the two regiments it would be hard to award superiority to either. Both had much in common—intense zeal and thirst for knowledge, patience, good humor and perfect respect and obedience. The material was about equally good, perhaps averaging a trifle better in the Second. The difference was simply in the temperament of the commanding officers—calm dignity, sound judgment and quiet inflexibility being the characteristics of Colonel Porter, and geniality and resistless energy of Colonel Ward. Both were equally untiring in their devotion to their commands, and are men of whom the State may justly be proud. That the Provisional regiments fully justified their retention this year has proved. Before leaving the subject I should state that guard duty was done better in the First, due chiefly to the peculiar talent of Lieutenant Thurston. In fact, there was nothing this year that approached their salutes and challenges. In courtesy both were excellent, and only inferior to the Sixty-ninth."

Of the 69th regiment Captain Field speaks in the following terms:

"This gallant old regiment was the last of the Infantry regiments."

"As they marched up the hill and into the camp, their solid column, soldierly bearing, and fine step excited general admiration."

"The men of this regiment are physically of the very finest quality and are the most soldierly in their bearing of any this year, but their equipments are not creditable to the company commanders. There is no excuse for so many men

without helmets, haversacks, canteens, and even muskets. The only trouble with this regiment is in the line officers. The field officers are very efficient, intelligent and soldierly. The material is magnificent—nothing finer as soldiers in the State; but they are not of the class that can do without officer, and their company officers, like those of the Thirty-second, are not sufficiently superior to be able to properly command. Their deficiencies are more in the supplying and management than in the instruction of their men, although the parades and guard mounts showed considerable deficiencies, in that direction also. But their drill is highly creditable, and in soldierly bearing, courtesy, and respect they can be excelled by nothing in the country. Not in one single instance during the week did I pass a soldier of the Sixty-ninth without being saluted, and in the style of a veteran, and I have never seen an officer pass any number of men that they did not rise and give a faultless salute. The value of this spirit can hardly be overrated, and with such material what cannot be made out of this regiment? Guard duty was done very well as to essentials; challenging prompt, generally correct. In the finer points they yielded the palm to the First Provisional.

The Brooklyn regiments are referred to as follows:

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The regiment in camp when I arrived was the Fourteenth Brooklyn, a regiment with a brilliant war record, surpassed by none, in my knowledge, in the State of New York. The battalion drills were very thorough, covering nearly all the ground embraced in the tactics.

Company drill was marked by a want of knowledge and attention as to the small points in the movement by fours, but the wheels and advances in line were particularly good. The manual was fair, but in the firing the position of the men was slovenly. The rear rank frequently did not step off at all, and in oblique firing disarranged their position very much. Skirmishing showed intelligence on the part of the men, and was done in a soldierly manner, due to the presence of the veteran element rather than to any specially careful instruction; in firing in retreat many of the men failed to kneel, and in the movements on the centre, by swinging the wings around, the wing that faced to the rear got mixed up, and on a second attempt when halted the same wing did not face about. Deployments, rallies and assemblies were generally fair, and sometimes good.

At inspection in walking around the line, I found the men soldierly, the uniforms generally handsome, and the officers' blouses, which in the State service has replaced the dress coat, especially handsome. A few knapsacks were not numbered. Guard duty was done by this regiment well as to essentials, but the sentinels made numerous small errors. Men sometimes rose when an officer passed them, and were always thoroughly attentive and respectful when on duty. Taking the regiment as a whole, it is a solid, soldierly and efficient regiment, containing an unusual proportion of veterans among officers and men, and one that could be depended on in any emergency. Col. Mitchell is a gallant soldier, peculiarly courteous, of excellent sense and judgment, and Major Clobridge is one of the most intelligent and useful men in the National Guard—a man of ideas and of marked originality. The only marked defect in the regiment is a want of attention to details and small points, individually unimportant, but which in the aggregate determine the difference between a useful and a crack organization. The veteran element, valuable as it is, is largely responsible for this. Men who have borne their part gallantly in the heat and stress of real war are apt to underrate the value of perfect precision.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The 32d is a German regiment, commanded by Col. Louis Finkelmeier.

The last guard mount was a great improvement. The non-commissioned officers were all right; the men were steady. The battalion drills were marked by many errors, showing a great want of intelligent instruction on the part of company officers. Col. Finkelmeier is a thorough soldier, and did all that one man could do.

The company drills exhibited the same characteristics—the most patient and willing disposition on the part of the men, with the same want of knowledge and intelligence on the part of the company officers. The correctness of order showed considerable improvement in the few days they had been in camp, and the flaws were trifling. The police were generally admirable. The company streets faultless; a few small scraps of paper in the rear of the tents. The quarters of Co. D and the separate companies particularly neat. Saluting was not understood; each man was apt to salute the inspector as he passed his quarters. The parade ground was beautifully clean; not a scrap upon it. The band was ill disciplined; their tents in disorder, and many of them appeared in their shirt sleeves. The mess hall was in perfect condition, and I saw the regiment marching to supper in perfect order, and almost as regularly as the Corps of Cadets. Each company removed their caps on entering, marched to their table, took their seats at the word of command, and marched out in the same order. The guard tents and the hospital neat and orderly. One man was sick in the hospital. The excellent condition of the camp showed men willing and prompt in doing all that they understood; but the difficulty with this regiment is the want of intelligence, and knowledge in the line officers. Col. Finkelmeier is an energetic and soldierly man; the field and staff are not able to give him a great deal of help, and the company officers are very little above the men in knowledge or intelligence. The men are sober, willing and try hard, but are physically far behind the 14th, and are almost entirely wanting in military courtesy. Officers were saluted carelessly, frequently not at all, and the men did not seem to have the slightest idea that they should rise or in any way notice an officer when they were not at the time on any duty. At the same time they were thoroughly obedient and orderly, and their negligence was purely a matter of ignorance. Nothing but a thorough revival of the line officers, and a much higher standard of knowledge and ability, rigorously applied, can make this organization really efficient. Guard duty, was badly done; salute to officers were rarely right and challenges often grotesquely wrong.

After enumerating the batteries which composed the camp during the artillery week, and their proceedings Capt. Fields says:

"The Gatling batteries are in the highest state of efficiency and are a credit to the State, but as the State does not and cannot provide horses, and as mounted drill can never amount to anything with hired horses, the present field artillery organization seems of little practical value. The State has abolished cavalry. Why should she not do the same with field artillery? Retain the good companies, but attach them to infantry organizations. Hire horses when necessary for the actual transportation of the guns; make the men as efficient as possible in the handling of the guns; but give up all idea of attaining what is impossible in the State—real field artillery, and which in its present form only keeps good men from a service where they can be much more useful."

Of the discipline and order of the camp generally nothing can be said too good, says the report. The guardhouse as a place of punishment was a fiction. The militia of the past, with its old association of fun and roystering, exists no longer. The National Guard means the hardest kind of work, but its success is proportioned to the brains and energy expended upon it. General C. F. Robbins, Colonels Bodine and Beale and Lieutenant-Colonel David were on the target ground from three to four hours daily, during the very hottest part of the day, and were not always very cordially supported, there being considerable opposition to target practice during the encampment on the ground that the time is barely sufficient for drills and military exercises. The report speaks in eulogistic terms of the condition of the

Guard under the management of Adjt.-General Farnsworth, and then goes on as follows:

The staff departments deserve almost unqualified praise. They are conducted on purely business principles, with the economy, system, and despatch of a great commercial enterprise. The Inspector's Department, under General P. H. Briggs and his assistant, Colonel Thomas McGrath, is minute, impartial, and thorough. In so large a State, and with so many separate companies, this department is of the highest importance, and upon it, as much as any single department, the efficiency of the State troops depends. The work of this Department is done with wonderful accuracy and despatch, a company being paid in about eight minutes. General Rich and his subordinates are thorough business men. I have already spoken of the rapid work done by Colonel Story, of the Quartermaster's Department; and in General Wyllie, Chief of Ordnance and Acting Quartermaster-General, the State possesses an officer of the highest administrative ability. Doctor Bryant, the Surgeon-General, is an able and eminent man in his profession, and the system that he has organized and perfected is in advance of anything that I have seen in any State that I have visited, and his reports are most valuable contributions to medical science and hygiene. Colonel Fred. Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General, deserves special mention (formerly Adjutant of the 15th United States Infantry, in the prime of life, and yet a veteran of nearly thirty years' service). He was adjutant of the camp, and his work was incessant and yet not of a kind to make any show. It was only by comparing the papers that came in on the first and second day of a regiment's arrival with those that were submitted at the end of their week that you could realize how thorough, patient, clear, and intelligent were his instructions. He is instructor of the Albany Cadets, and was recently, if he is not now, commander of the 10th Battalion, and the fine appearance of the companies of that battalion in the 1st Provisional bears testimony to his value.

In conclusion, the following recommendations are submitted:

1. The abolition of the field artillery organization, and the addition of two guns to regiments of infantry as far as the material and men will go. This is not to affect the two Gatling batteries, which are in the highest condition of efficiency, and which use horses simply to transport their pieces, and do not require any manoeuvres which are not perfectly simple.
2. The usual, if practicable, of as many company officers as can be spared for temporary service at large posts (as has been done with such success in heavy artillery), to equalize themselves practically with the best methods of company administration and routine—a thing so difficult to teach theoretically.
3. Frequent and rigid inspections of the separate companies, which would make such a captain as Gossett of the 24th (Utica) impossible.
4. A higher standard for company officers in the 32d and 69th Regiments, and the unsparing application of such a standard.
5. The substitution of the plain black leather for the enameled belt, and of the United States metallic bayonet scabbard for the leather one.
6. The abolition of the straps on the coat to hold up the belt, which are almost always in the wrong place and in the way.
7. The application of the blouse to the men as well as to the officers. I believe a handsome, close-fitting blouse, with some collar and cuff ornaments, would be more effective in masses than the ungraceful coat, which, when it fits poorly, is simply disgusting.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The subjects of our observation of company drills in the Seventh during the week ending to day were Cos. D, Capt. W. H. Kipp, and G, Capt. J. C. Abrams, on Monday evening, Nov. 17.

Co. G had 34 files, and their performance was a very handsome exhibition of a part of the school of the company, the variety of the movements, however, being somewhat limited on account of the many repetitions ordered by the captain, who evidently endeavored to obtain absolute perfection in the different evolutions. The company began with a handsome march around the hall in fours, double rank distance, formed line and marched across the hall and return in a very satisfactory manner, which showed, as ever, that in these particulars the company is still master of the business, but the step appeared slow and not up to the latest cadence. This was repeated several times, and then the obliques were taken up and executed quite handsomely, varied by a number of other company movements, all performed in a manner so as to call for no remark. In this way the first 45 minutes of the drill were passed, when the instructor took up the single rank formations, and here the company's performance was not up to the captain's requirements. While the principles were apparently well understood, the movements had evidently not been practiced sufficiently, especially by the new members, as to quite come up to the 7th Regiment idea of precision, and the rest of the evening, previous to the manual, was devoted to perfection on these points. The passages from single into double rank were better than those vice versa—in fact, during all the numerous attempts to form single rank we did not notice one instance where several fours did not lose distance, and no instantaneous alignment was accomplished during this drill. In dressing at company drill the captain should not give the command front until the rank is perfectly aligned, and the men at that command should cast their heads and eyes to the front and stand fast, and not keep on shuffling and looking towards the dressing point, as was here the case. Instructor and men were both to blame, however. When the company proceeded to the manual, in spite of the numerous repetitions, little or no progress in the single rank formations had been accomplished.

Co. D had 24 files, and Capt. Kipp handled them coolly and well. This is not one of the largest companies, but what there is of it is old and experienced material and drills well. The main work of the evening consisted of formations of line on the right and left and to the front in quick and double time, which were quite promptly and accurately executed, with a snappy halt and carry. The marches in column of fours were well done in double rank; in single rank the distances in several cases were too large, however, but little work of the latter kind was attempted. Several marches in line deserve mention for correct alignment and easy swinging step, which made a decidedly favorable impression. The company, at 9 P. M., went to the rifle range.

We should be pleased to see the regiment make a new departure and give us something different from the stereotyped drills in the school of the company, in which, as we have said before, the whole regiment has acquired all the proficiency necessary.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. George D. Scott.—Favorable prospects appear to be infusing new life into the Eighth. It is long since we had the opportunity of witnessing in this regiment a company drill with 16 files, front like that of Company H, Capt. Henry Chaney, Jr., on Monday evening, Nov. 17, and it gives us pleasure to report this sign of returning interest. The captain is a comparatively young officer, without much opportunity in the past to handle a company, and in view of this fact he did his work well. The room was rather dark and gloomy, the space limited, and the men evidently out of practice and much in need of sharp looking after; still the drill turned out much better than we had reason to expect, and the captain certainly did all in his power to supply defects whenever they were noticed. The company lacks finish of execution in detail, and the men show their want of practice in their defective working together during the evolutions. They rush in changing direction in column of fours, and are apt to lose

distance and proper alignment of the fours, so that they either overlap or make gaps in forming line. They proved themselves in this respect no worse than a multitude of companies we have seen in other regiments, it is true, but point out the defect because it appeared that instructor and men were evidently working with a view to progress, and if persistent attention is paid to the correction of the defects, and the movements are repeated and not passed over before reasonable proficiency is obtained, they will gain their purpose without doubt. Several of the marches in line were extremely well done, but when the formations of line on the right and left and front were attempted, the rather slowly way in which the fours arrived on the line and executed the halt and carry, again showed the want of finish, although the principles of the movements were evidently well understood. A large portion of the school of the company was executed, and the instruction was given in such a manner that every man doubtless learned something during the drill. The file closers should be more attentive and less timid, because on their support much of the success of the instructor's work depends. The manual can be improved upon, and here in the correction of the positions of the men themselves as well as of the hands and pieces, file closers can render valuable assistance. We should think a course of patient but persistent manual by the numbers, with strict attention to every point and no mistake or defect to remain uncorrected, would soon bring about the desired improvement. The remarks made on this company apply with equal, and in many cases stronger force, to other companies of the regiment.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. W. O. Ward, commanding the 1st Brigade has issued the recently published modifications of Upton's Tactics in a convenient form, the paragraphs to be pasted in the Tactics wherever they apply.

The War Veterans of the 7th regiment will have a formal separate organization known as the "Society of the War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment." The object is entirely of a social nature; no uniforms will be worn and no military titles, except those already held by the members and won while in active service, will be known in the society. The organization will be similar to that of the Loyal Legion and the same scrutiny will be exercised as to membership.

Capt. William Kipp, Co. D, 7th regt., has been promoted to fill the vacancy made by the decease of Chief Clerk Hawley of the Board of Police.

Nathaniel P. Jenks, well known for a number of years as the drum major of the 71st regt., has swung his baton for the last time. He died at his residence, 407 W. 19th St., New York City, Nov. 10, regretted by his many friends. The funeral took place on Thursday, Nov. 13, and was attended by several lodges of which the deceased was a member, and by the drum corps and many members of the 71st regt.

Captain Francis Bacon, Company K, 7th Regiment, has sent in his resignation. Ex-Captain W. E. Kelley, of the Eighth, who some time ago entered Company D, of the Twenty-second as a private, is spoken of as a candidate with fair chances of election as a lieutenant in his new company.

1st Lieutenant Eugene J. Snow, Company K, 19th Regiment, has resigned.

Although the site for the armories of the Eighth, Twelfth and Twenty-second appear to have been purchased, their horizon is still clouded, and Colonels Porter and Scott are going around with corrugated brows. The armory bonds, which bear only three per cent. interest, do not find as ready taking as is desirable, and this delays the ultimate consummation of the projects. We understand that the law requires the disposal of the bonds before Jan. 1, and when the short time available for the purpose is considered, it can be imagined that those concerned are not yet quite happy.

The new armory at Troy will be ready for occupation early next month.

Lieutenant M. W. Brigham was elected chaplain of Company F, 23d Regiment, on Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The Governor has placed Colonel J. Henry Storey, Inspector, and Colonel J. Lester Keep, Surgeon, on the 2d division staff on the supernumerary list, on the request of Brig-Gen. Christensen, as a compliment for long and efficient service.

John M. Pierce has received his commission as 2d Lieutenant of Thirty-eighth separate company of Oswego. He is the manager of the Academy of Music in Oswego, and paymaster of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Brownell on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, presided over an election in the 47th Regiment, which resulted in the choice of Capt. F. S. Benson as Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant and John O. Eddy as Major. The other candidate for the latter position was Capt. J. H. Balston, late of the 8th Regiment. The election gives general satisfaction and Gen. Brownell's remarks in his congratulatory speech after the election, "that the Field was now complete, and that it was a Field which could be expected to do much toward promoting the efficiency and standing of the regiment" found a general echo. Lt. Col. elect Benson is a novice in the National Guard, but had an extensive field experience during the war, serving from Oct., 1861, to its close in various positions, from Sergeant Major to Adjutant in the 22d Mass. Vol., and as Adjutant of the Signal Corps on Gen. Meade's staff, and was discharged with the brevet of Captain. Major elect Eddy is a "graduate" of the 47th in which he served since November, 1876, passing through all the grades to the position of Adjutant.

CONNECTICUT.

We congratulate the National Guard of Connecticut upon the appointment by Governor Harrison on Monday, Nov. 17, of Brig.-Gen. Stephen R. Smith as Adjutant General of the State. Gen. Smith at present commands the National Guard of the State, and the condition of the troops under his orders is a higher testimonial to his abilities as a soldier than words can give him. He is well known, both for his qualities as a competent soldier and a genial gentleman, and his appointment will no doubt give satisfaction to those under his immediate command as well as to his numerous friends outside his own State. He has been identified with the National Guard since his original enlistment as private in 1858, and passed through all the intermediate grades to the position of Colonel of the 2d Regiment, to which he was elected Aug. 9, 1871. He tendered his resignation April 2, 1874, but withdrew it upon the earnest request of the officers. He resigned again Oct. 31, 1874, and this time it was reluctantly accepted. Ten days later the Board of Officers reassembled and unanimously re-elected him Colonel, but owing to business engagements he was compelled to decline the honor. Jan. 13, 1876, by unanimous vote of the officers and men of the regiment, he again took command and held the position until July 6, 1878, when Gov. Hubbard appointed him Brigadier-General. His efficient work in this position, both as a commander of troops and an administrator, are well known and recognized, and the Regulations for the National Guard, just completed by the Code Board, is largely Gen. Smith's work, and its usefulness is conceded by all military men who have examined it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The 1st Regiment Fair opened in the new armory at Philadelphia on the 15th day of November, for the purpose of raising funds to clear off the mortgage indebtedness against the building of \$40,000. The committee have issued a circular asking assistance by contributions of merchandise—"anything, no matter what it is, from a paper of pine to a brickyard." They have willing hands to turn all contribu-

tions into cash—hands which have gone down into their own pockets liberally to assist in the erection of a building an ornament to the city and an everlasting benefit to the State. Every citizen subscribing is, in reality, protecting himself, for there is a vast difference in the National Guard service of to day and that of a few years back, more especially in this State, where it has been entirely reorganized, retrained and equipped similar to the U. S. Regulars; is better disciplined, drilled and more efficient in every respect than it ever has been, and our constant aim is to increase that efficiency. The new building contains nearly 60,000 square feet of floor space, and the fair can be made a good advertising medium for business men. Communications addressed to any of the committee will receive prompt attention. All contributions should be plainly marked "Company F, 1st Regiment, Broad and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia," with contributor's name and address. Prompt acknowledgment will be made of all donations.

2d Lieut. CHAS. HATHAWAY, Jr., 12 So. Delaware Ave., 1st Sergt. C. R. HOLZ, 709 Filbert St., Sergt. J. E. HEATH, Army, Corp. FRANK R. KIRK, Grand Depot, Pvt. CHAS. J. HENDLER, 1854 Ridge Ave., Pvt. R. P. CUMMINS, S. E. cor. 9th and Callowhill Sts., Pvt. WILSON T. HOBSON, Grand Depot, Pvt. GEO. F. ROOT, 1833 Fairmount Ave., Pvt. JAS. O. YOUNG, 2206 South St., Executive Committee.

T. E. HUFFINGTON, Captain, 45 and 47 So. Front St.

GENERAL MOLINEUX ASSUMES COMMAND.

Major Gen. E. Molineux having a few days ago relinquished the remainder of his leave of absence, he was directed in special orders from general headquarters to assume command of the 2d Division, which he did in an order dated Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1884, in which he says: "The deservedly high character of the troops of this division warrants the confidence that officers and men will continue to co-operate in sustaining this reputation, and in keeping the division thoroughly efficient for any duty which it may be called upon to perform."

A NEW LIFE BOAT.

The Baltimore Sun Nov. 17 says: An interesting exhibition was given on Saturday afternoon at the foot of Hughes street, Federal Hill, with Dickenson's improved life-boat, the first of which has been built by a Baltimore mechanic, Mr. J. F. Roessler. The boat used was 28 feet long, 5 1/2 feet beam and 2 feet 9 inches deep amidships, with a water-tight compartment at each end 9 feet long and 5 feet deep; holding one dozen persons. The boat is constructed of metallic sheets, with a hold that will admit several persons comfortably seated. Access is had through the water-tight compartments, which are entered by manholes, closed securely by thumb screws and rubber lips. Air

is supplied through air-holes at each end. The boat is propelled by oars and carries adjustable sails. The crew are on deck, but the steering gear is in the after compartment and away from the weather. The inventor claims that the boat is self-righting and self-bailing. To test the buoyancy of the boat six ladies and four gentlemen allowed themselves to be locked up in the water-tight compartments. The boat was thrown overboard, but the people inside experienced no jar and no water reached them. The second trial was made with four men inside while the boat was twice turned bottom upwards. It could not be kept in that position, but righted in an instant. In righting the boat relieved itself of almost all the water on the open deck, thus proving its self-bailing and righting qualities at the same time. The boat was built for a company of Washington capitalists, of which Gen. Rosecrans is one. It will be taken to that city on Friday in the steamer Sue, when the Government will experiment with it by throwing it overboard from one of their vessels. Admiral Porter and a number of shipbuilders have indorsed the boat.

THE LOVES OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Cleveland Leader gives an interesting account of the "Loves of the Presidents."

Martha Skelton, the beautiful wife of the red-headed and freckled Jefferson, had been dead nineteen years before her husband was elected President. Rachel Donelson, the wife of the hot-headed, but courtly Jackson, had her dresses made to take her place as mistress of the Executive Mansion, but died three months before Old Hickory was inaugurated. Hannah Hoes, the consort of the foxy Miss Nancy Van Buren, lay in her grave seventeen years before Jackson made him his successor, and President Harrison died in office before his wife had come to Washington.

The Presidents' wives now living are Mrs. Polk, at Nashville; Mrs. John Tyler, at Richmond; Mrs. Grant, in New Jersey; Mrs. Hayes, in Fremont, and Mrs. Garfield, in Cleveland.

Mrs. Zach Taylor died in Louisiana during the same administration for which her husband was elected. Abigail Fillmore died at Willard's Hotel here about one month after her husband finished his term. Mrs. Lincoln lay ill at the White House for a long time after her husband's death, and Andrew Johnson did much of his first executive business at the Treasury Department. Mrs. Letitia Christian Tyler is the only President's wife who has died in the White House. Martha Washington died two years after the death of her husband at Mount Vernon, where Washington died in 1799. Abigail Adams' health failed her after she had lived four months in the White House. She left it and went back to Massachusetts, and died there, aged seventy-four. Dolly Madison was driven from Washington when the British burned the Capitol in 1814, but the shock did not kill her. She returned here to live after her husband's death, and she died at seventy-seven, in 1849. Mrs. John Quincy Adams also lived to be seventy-seven years of age. She was married at twenty-two, and was born, educated and married in London. John Quincy Adams was engaged to her three

years before he married her, and her first tour after her wedding was to Berlin, where Mr. Adams went to serve as Minister.

It is a curious fact that the first three Presidents married widows—Washington, Jefferson and Madison. The only bachelor President the country has had is James Buchanan. Martin Van Buren was a green lawyer when he married his wife Hannah. She was of good family, and was a few months older than her husband. The two had gone to school together as children, and their engagement was a long one. They were married as soon as Van Buren's law practice would warrant it. Their married life, like that of Jefferson, lasted only ten years.

When John Tyler married his first wife he was twenty-three years old, and she was twenty-two. President Fillmore was a wool carder, and his wife was a school teacher when they fell in love. Mrs. Lincoln wore a wedding ring, given her by the President, in which was engraved, "Love is eternal." She was a Kentucky girl, who had gone to live with a sister at Springfield, Ill. Here she met Lincoln, then a young lawyer, and the two were married, and began life as boarders, paying for their accommodation \$4 a week.

Eliza McCordie was seventeen years old when she married a young North Carolina tailor, who had settled in Greenville, Tenn. His name was Andrew Johnson, and he was just of age. She possessed more learning than her husband, and the two worked together, though she did not, as reported, teach him his letters. When, after many years, he became President, she was too ill to do the honors of the White House, and her daughter took her place.

Mrs. Julia Dent, President Grant's wife, comes of an old family, and her great grandfather was the surveyor general of Maryland. General Grant met her at St. Louis, and was engaged to her four years before he married her. During this time the Mexican War intervened, and she was twenty-three years old when her wedding took place. Mrs. Hayes is a Chillicothe girl. President Hayes made love to her while she was going to school at Cincinnati, and married her after a two years' courtship. Gen. Garfield was also associated with his wife during her school days, and there had been a long acquaintance before their engagement in 1856.

JOHN PHOENIX.

"Carp" contributes to the Cleveland Leader some interesting reminiscences of "the father of American humor," Captain George H. Derby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., otherwise "John Phoenix." He says: "I met to-day Dr. A. E. Duncan, an ex-Surgeon of the U. S. Army, who was an intimate acquaintance of Derby, who served with him on the Pacific Coast, and who to-day is full of the stories and practical jokes of his old comrade. Said Mr. Duncan: 'Derby was a natural humorist. I don't but he played practical jokes as soon as he could crawl. While at West Point his humor was thoroughly developed.' 'Derby's jokes on the War Department are numerous.' 'Every officer in the service is expected, you know, to make once every month a report of his doings to the Adj. Gen. While Derby was on the Rio Grande he allowed five months to elapse without making a report, and at the end of this time he got a peremptory order from the War Department. In replying



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to it he made a report containing something like a ream of foolscap in regard to the manners and customs of the coyote wolf. It was highly illustrated, and some of it was so low that it will not bear retelling. In his introduction he said that he had made an exhaustive examination of the reports of the War Department, and had found that all other subjects had been treated of. His illustrations were pictures of the coyote wolf at a side elevation, at a front elevation, and at a rear elevation. There was also the wolf in all of his various habits.

Many other anecdotes are related, most of which however are more or less familiar to the older members of the Army.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Two works have this year been contributed to the literature of tariff discussion: one is a little ten cent pamphlet by that well known statistician, Robert P. Porter, entitled "Protection and Free Trade To-day: At Home and Abroad, in Field and Workshop," published by James R. Osgood and Co., Boston. The other, published by another Boston house, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., is an elaborate work by Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of the *Utica Morning Herald*. Its substance is a series of lectures delivered to the students of Cornell University, and afterwards, in part, to those of Hamilton College. Mr. Roberts has given us a very valuable historical statement of the methods pursued in various ages and various countries for raising public revenue, as well as presented very clearly and forcibly the American system of protective laws for the imitation of the world. Prince Bismarck is quoted as saying in the *German Reichstag*, May 14, 1884:

"The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterwards disbanded its army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. The United States found every year a great and growing surplus in its treasury, which it could expend upon national defenses or national improvements. While the American Republic was enjoying this peculiar prosperity, the countries of Europe, which America most relieved by absorbing their unemployed population, were apparently continually getting worse off." "Because it was his deliberate judgment, that the prosperity of America was mainly due to its system of protective laws, he urged that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

Vol. II, Part 2, of Series No. 1, of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, prepared by Col. E. N. Scott, U. S. N., under the direction of the Secretary of War, contains a summary of the principal events between June 25 and July 1, 1862, of the "Seven Days' Battles," together with the official reports bearing thereupon from the Army

of the Potomac and from the Army of Northern Virginia. These include the reports of Generals McClellan and Lee, of the opposing forces, which are highly interesting reading.

G. W. R., in a small pamphlet of eight pages entitled "Army Ladies, Wake Up!" makes a strong plea for temperance in the Army, and thinks the ladies might be a powerful factor in the cause. The author is evidently a lady and conversant with Army matters and garrison life.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Major J. Jones, R. E., has proposed a new employment for balloons. He suggests that by means of small balloons—such as are generally sent up in advance of an army—proclamations could be sent broadcast over the South; the inhabitants of that unfortunate country obtaining by this means some idea of what they are fighting for. Major Jones would cause the papers to be suspended from the balloons by wires of different lengths, arranged so that they could be detached at short intervals.

Four cases of cholera have appeared on board the man-of-war *Admiral Duperré* at Toulon. An officer, who was stricken with the malady, has died.

An English blue book has just published gives much information concerning recent military expenditures of the Government. The Government has sanctioned the expenditure of £464,000 for the speedy manufacture of the latest pattern of breech-loading ordnance, and £417,000 for works and armaments of defence at Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Simon's Bay, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Mauritius, Jamaica, and St. Lucia. The principal expenditure is at Aden and St. Lucia. The colonies themselves contribute £233,000 towards the works and £80,000 towards the armaments. Much excitement has been occasioned by the statement that the expenses in Egypt compel an increase in the income tax to one penny in the pound.

Gen. Gordon's latest received letter says his position at Khartoum is very secure, and that his troops are in excellent spirits. He adds that the Mahdi regularly receives European newspapers, wherefrom he learns the movements of the British troops in Egypt.

The British Commodore, on the Australian Station, proclaimed at New Guinea, November 6, with great ceremony, a British protectorate over a part of that island. The protectorate covers the southern coast eastward of the one hundred and forty-first meridian of east longitude, and includes the islands adjacent to Southern New Guinea. Settlement in the protectorate is not to be permitted at present.

The Spanish gunboat *Bazan*, Commander Don Leopoldo Bado, which sailed from Havana, Nov. 1, for Colon, struck Nov. 6, on Colorado Keys, near Cape San Antonio, and will probably be a total loss. A tugboat from Havana and the gunboat *Jorge Juan*, from Cienfuegos, were sent to her assistance.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has requested the Khan of Khiva to pay up, next year, the war indemnity of 150,000 roubles which has been allowed to stand over since 1873.

BIRTHS.

WEBBER.—At Fort Bayard, N. M., November 3, 1884, to the wife of Commissary Sergeant GEORGE WEBBER, U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

DARROLL—BRADY.—At Woodstock, La., Nov. 5, Lieutenant H. H. DARROLL, U. S. Navy, to Miss LIZZIE BRADY.

GARDY—GRAHAM.—At Philadelphia, November 6, by the Rev. William Dayton Roberts, Lieut. CHAS. M. GARDY, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to Miss EMMA R. GRAHAM, of Philadelphia.

PHIPPS—LALLY.—In Augusta, Me., November 13, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, Major FRANK H. PHIPPS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., to Miss ANNA LALLY, of Augusta.

SANDS—SIMPSON.—At the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., November 19, Mr. FREDERICK SANDS to Miss JULIA ELIZABETH SIMPSON, daughter of Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. Navy.

TANNER—BENEDICT.—At Attica, N. Y., October 11, Lieutenant Commander ZERA L. TANNER, U. S. Navy, to Miss NELLIE BENEDICT.

WILSON—ELDERKIN.—At St. Luke's Church, Vancouver, W. T., November 20, Assistant Surgeon G. F. WILSON, U. S. Army, to Miss EVELYN ELDERKIN, daughter of Major W. A. Elderkin, U. S. Army.

WITCHER—BLAKE.—At Oakland, Cal., November 7, Mr. W. V. WITCHER, son of Major J. S. Witcher, U. S. A., to Miss HELEN F. BLAKE.

DIED.

HORNICK.—At a meeting held at Fort Townsend, W. T., Nov. 4, 1884, by the members of Company B, 14th Infantry, the meeting having been called to order by 1st Sergeant Ward and Private Farham appointed chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: *Whereas*, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our late comrade and brother soldier, Sergeant Joseph Hornick, who was drowned in the bay near Fort Townsend, Monday, Nov. 3, 1884, be it *Resolved*, That in his death the Company has lost an efficient non-commissioned officer and his comrades a true, loyal, and devoted friend; *Resolved*, That the Company tender its hearty sympathy to the relatives of our deceased comrade in this their affliction; *Resolved*, That as a further and final token of our respect and esteem, we will (provided his remains are recovered) cause them to be placed in a suitable casket and provide a headstone to perpetuate his memory.

LARDNER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, RINGGOLD W. LARDNER, son of the late Rear Admiral James L. Lardner, U. S. Navy.

McCLANE.—At Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 8, of typhoid fever, MARTIN KING, the only daughter of 1st Sergt. Thomas McClane, Co. H, 23d Infantry.

STEELE.—At St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 4, CATHERINE, wife of Dr. John Steele, and mother of Mrs. Theodore Schwan.

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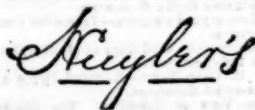
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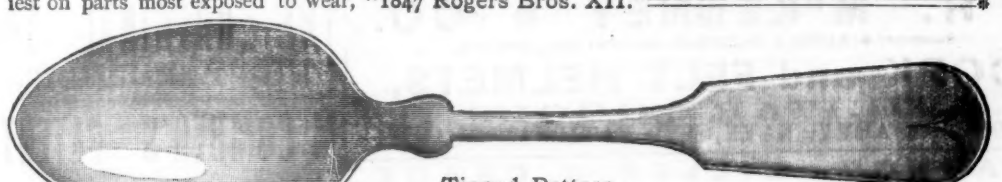
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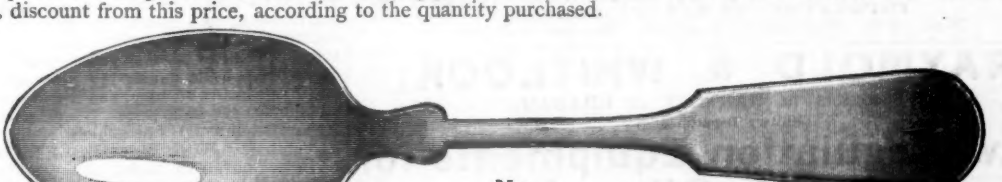
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